

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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MACHINE JAMS THROUGH BETRAYAL

BENTALL HELD IN PASSAIC MILL STRIKE

Daily Worker Reporter
Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—J. O. Bentall, DAILY WORKER reporter and speaker at the strike meetings held by the textile workers, was summoned to court today as he stepped down from the platform at Belmont Hall where he addressed a mass meeting of strikers.

This together with the arrest of two pickets this morning at the gates of the Forstmann & Hoffmann mill is taken as a signal that the bosses have decided to go to the limit in breaking the strike that is now in its fourth week and in a more healthy condition than at any time since its inception. Jack Rubenstein and Bela Varga are the two pickets dragged to jail this morning when they insisted on their right to picket before the gate of the mill instead of moving down to the cemetery gate two blocks away as ordered by the cops.

Advise Picketing Cemetery.
"We are not trying to picket the dead, we are here to picket the living so they will not join the dead too soon by starving to death," was their reply to the police and this sounded entirely too intelligent to be allowed to spread in the town that is shipping its mill slaves via the hearse to the potters' field very frequently as their bodies give in under the strain of hard work and low wages and little food.

Bentall has not been on the picket line but he has explained very plainly the tactics of the bosses and shown the workers that they must organize, and it is understood that this is a crime in the three towns that are now in a life and death struggle. The new tactics of the bosses seem to be to hound all progressive workers and they have thus far netted over half a dozen.

The two arrested this morning have been very active and have had much influence upon the workers. It is possible that the bosses think that there are none to take their places. The strikers claim they have 10,000 good and husky men and women to step right in as soon as the police take any to the bull pen.

"You are to picket at the gates," said Weisbord giving special instruction to the pickets not to be afraid to do their duty. "Picket the gates," he repeated. "Never mind the cemetery. The dead need no picketing. We want the living to know that we are not going to give in to the bosses. Show that you are alive. Let the bosses picket the cemetery if they want to."

A statement by the mayor of Passaic offered his good offices to the bosses to help settle the strike. He wants the strikers to go back to the jobs and after they are back he suggests that their grievances be taken up and settled in a peaceful way.

Organizer Weisbord, in behalf of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, made the following reply:

"The attempt of the Eastside Business Men's Association to terminate the strike can have but one meaning, and that is that the mill owners are beginning to weaken before the mighty blows of the strikers' organization, the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

"The strikers are well aware of the fact that many strikes that have been won due to the strong organization of the workers have been lost by the workers falling for the spurious maneuvers of the bosses and they consider

SEVEN KILLED IN KENTUCKY MINE EXPLOSION

Four of Rescue Crew
Fatally Gassed

CENTRAL CITY, Ky., Feb. 17.—Seven men are dead as the result of the explosion of a "solid" shot in the Nelson Creek Coal company mine near here. Three were killed outright, four would-be rescuers were fatally gassed when they entered the shaft and six others still are suffering from the effects of the fumes.

AH! EXCELLENT CABINET TIMBER



CROWDER AIDS SUGAR KINGS FIGHT LABOR

Unions Hard Hit and
Meetings Banned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 17.—Taking advantage of the removal of international pressure following the release of Julio Antonio Mella from prison, the Machado government is going ahead with redoubled vigor and ferocity in its mercenary campaign to smother the road of American imperialism on the island. U. S. Ambassador Crowder and the sugar kings are now more than ever the rulers of Cuba. Arrests, intimidation and arbitrary assault are the order of the day.

Two elements of the population are the victims of this imperialist reign of terror which the traitorous President Machado is carrying out for Wall Street; they are the nationalists who demand the dismissal of Ambassador Crowder and the abrogation of the Platt amendment, and the militant workers who have been trying to organize the sugar workers.

Union offices have been closed down, organizations disrupted and meetings placed under ban. The sugar crisis still continues, with the military playing the leading role in dealing with Cuban "colonos" who refuse to accept the terms of the big American companies.

Marine Transport Union Demands the Release of Cline

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Pardons for the fighters for Mexican freedom serving life terms for the death of a deputy during a garrunrunning encounter on the Texas border during the days of Diaz are asked of the state of Texas by the Marine Transport Workers' Union of New Orleans.

Reduce Draft Sentence

SEATTLE—(FP)—The 3-year sentence of Dr. A. C. Silverberg, alleged draft evader, will be reduced to 1 year if the recommendation of the judge advocate to the reviewing authorities at Washington is agreed to. In the meantime counsel for Silverberg is taking steps for a writ of habeas corpus.

TRADE UNION CLASS TO DEBATE "PIECE-WORK VS. WEEK-WORK" TONIGHT

"Piece-work vs. Week work" will be the subject of the debate at the Chicago Workers' School class in Trade Union Work tonight at 19 S. Lincoln street.

Besides devoting one and a half hours every Thursday night to studying the aims and purposes of the trade unions, how they function, their history, and how Communists must work within the union to make them militant factors in the struggle between the workers and their exploiters, an hour is devoted to the training of students to take the floor in their union and present a logical argument for their position.

Every Workers (Communist) Party member belonging to a trade union should attend this class and gain a better understanding of how Communist work in the unions should be carried on.

Tom Mooney Is Seriously Ill

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—Tom Mooney is suffering from gastric ulcers. He was discharged from the prison hospital a few weeks ago, but is ill again.

INDIANA MINERS TIE UP WARRICK COUNTY MINES

Union Plans Intense Organization Drive

BLOOMVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—Over four-hundred union miners in more than one-hundred automobiles drove to the John Bull mine four miles west of here and demanded that the union miners quit their posts, as they were working on a co-operative basis which was said to be strictly against union rules.

Following this demonstration the miners left their jobs and virtually every mine in Warrick county has been closed.

This walk-out climaxes the campaign launched by union miners in southern Indiana coal fields several weeks ago to unionize all mines in this section, many of which have been operating on an open shop basis.

SENATE BATTLE OVER MUSCLE SHOALS OPENS

Norris Leads Fight for
Government Operation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A new battle over leasing the government's \$150,000,000 water-power project at Muscle Shoals to private industry will open in the senate Monday. This became certain today when senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, leader of the insurgent bloc, served notice he would vigorously oppose the house resolution, which provides for ultimate private leasing. The republican steering committee has placed this resolution first on the senate's program. Administration leaders predict its early adoption.

In opposing private leasing, Norris declared it would lead to a water-power monopoly. "In 25 or 30 years," he declared, "if we give away our water-power resources, we will suffer not only at the hands of coal barons but at the hands of water-power barons. Some day there will be another great strike—a strike by the consumers against both coal and water-power barons for the right to live and to use the natural resources given to us by almighty god."

Four bills all proposing a government commission to operate the project for the development of fertilizer processes with federal-controlled sales are now before the senate agriculture committee.

Congress Again Gives Lie to Disarming Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house naval affairs committee today tentatively approved a five-year naval aviation program calling for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for 1,800 planes and two dirigibles, to be three times the size of the wrecked Shenandoah.

The total appropriation was about three-fifths of the amount originally asked for by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

Unseat Delegate Who Dares Attempt to Discuss Sell-Out

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOWN HALL, SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—When Delegate Ed Scharfenberg, of Miners' Local Union No. 1404, wanted to discuss the "merits and demerits" of the "Black Friday" surrender of the Lewis regime in the United Mine Workers' Union, he was quickly gagged and unseated as a delegate.

Those were the strong arm tactics adopted by President John L. Lewis and his official henchmen in meeting the widespread discontent among the miners against the new five-year agreement. They were the tactics that the official reaction found necessary to use to jam thru the agreement that large numbers of the membership had repudiated in the meetings of their local unions.

President Lewis was acting as permanent chairman of the convention when Delegate Scharfenberg asked for the floor.

"For what purpose do you rise?" asked Lewis. "To discuss the merits and demerits of the agreement that is now before the convention," replied Scharfenberg.

The Machine in Action.

Lewis seemed a little dazed. He got nervous. Then from the other side of the hall up spoke his loyal henchman, Leo Hornsby, of Local No. 2439, of Nanticoke, the chief sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

Lewis breathed a sigh of relief.

"I object to this man being given the floor," declared Hornsby.

"I charge he is a member of the progressive miners' committee and that he was put out of the Plymouth policy committee meeting for distributing red literature."

Hornsby then read a clause from the constitution which declared that any member of the miners' union found belonging to a rival organization, citing the I. W. W., the O. B. U. and other similar organizations should be expelled.

Lewis immediately set up a trial court with himself as prosecutor, judge and jury.

"Did you distribute this literature?" he asked, glaring at Scharfenberg and demanding, "answer yes or no."

Scharfenberg refused to answer "yes" or "no," but admitted he had distributed the literature.

"Do you believe what this literature contains?" scowled Lewis some more, again demanding, "answer yes or no."

"I cannot answer that yes or no," replied Scharfenberg, and began answering in his own way when he was cut off by President Lewis declaring "the delegate refuses to reply. We'll leave it to the convention."

By that time the Lewis henchmen in the gathering were yelling "throw him out, throw him out," with the great mass of the delegates sitting quiescent.

"May I state my defense?" asked Scharfenberg during a lull, as Lewis hesitated putting the matter of unseating him to a vote.

"You refuse to answer," yelled Lewis.

"I refuse to answer unless I am permitted to answer my own way," Scharfenberg hurled back.

"The question here at issue is whether you are an honorable member of the miners' union or a traitor," Lewis parried.

"I'll work for the miners' union on the inside as long as I can," replied Scharfenberg, "and if I am thrown out I shall continue working for it on the outside."

This brot some applause from the delegates on the floor and from the rank and file miners in the galleries.

Lewis was chewing viciously on his cigar and yelling to the miners in the galleries who were applauding that they were not participating in the convention, that the delegates in the convention were seated on the floor.

In the general uproar Lewis went into session with the other officials on the platform. They discussed excitedly together for several minutes while Scharfenberg held his place and the convention once more composed itself. Finally Lewis returned for another try with the delegate who was insisting on discussing the agreement.

"There is raised here a grave question," Lewis began again. "Do you, or do you not believe in the statements contained in the literature taken from you when you were unseated as a member of the Plymouth policy committee?"

Out Questioner.

"I think I have the right to believe anything that I please as long as I do not believe anything to the detriment of the United Mine Workers of America," declared Scharfenberg.

"Are you," Lewis started once



LEON TROTSKY

CHINESE POLICE CHIEF ARRANGES FOR EXECUTIONS

Agrees to Kill Natives
Held by Foreigners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17.—Shifting political fortunes of succeeding Chinese commanders controlling the Shanghai area have been keeping alive over 200 unfortunates who expected to be dead long ago. Fate is fast overtaking them and Shanghai for the next few weeks will witness a series of gruesome executions.

The 200 are Chinese prisoners who have been under sentence of death in the prisons of the international and French settlements for more than a year. In conjunction with the head of the present Chinese regime the foreign authorities have lately completed arrangements, as was done before, to carry out the death sentences. Five to ten condemned men from each of the concessions will be executed each week until the entire number have been killed.

Chang Commander Willing.

When the warfare just outside Shanghai came to an end late in 1924, the administration of the Chinese area adjoining the settlements was completely disrupted, a condition that continued for over a year. During his brief rule, Gen. Shing Shih-Lein, Fengtien (Chang Tso Lin's army) commander, ousted four months ago, undertook to receive the condemned men, then numbering about 150. It was announced that executions would take place regularly until all had been disposed of. Twelve men were put to death publicly, after having been paraded thru the streets of the foreign settlements. Then came a new shift of power and the condemned men were left in the hands of the foreign authorities.

New Arrangements Made.

Under the terms of the new arrangement, the prisoners will be handed over in groups to Colonel Yen Tsung-Yang, of the Woosung and Shanghai constabulary and commander of the martial law area here. The international settlement police each Tuesday will deliver into custody of the martial law forces a batch of from five to ten condemned men, while the French concession authorities will do the same each Friday.

AMERICA SEEKS TO RULE WORLD, SAYS TROTSKY

Labor Bureaucrats Aid
Imperialist Aims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—America no longer thinks in terms of countries that she may dominate with her great reservoirs of gold but in terms of continents, declared Leon Trotsky in a speech in which he traced the imperialist development of the United States. He pointed out that today America is gaining a greater stranglehold on the nations of Europe and that with her vast sums of gold she is changing governments and upholding governments at will.

He pointed out that the America was not a member of the league of nations that its ruling class pulled strings in the league of nations and were able to force thru policies they desired.

"The United States' strength reservoir is its sixty million gold reserve. This is mighty music, of which

(Continued on page 3)

Mussolini Hatches New Fake Assassination Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Popolo di Roma, Premier Mussolini's personal organ, reports that a plot to assassinate him has been discovered. Dr. Antonio Careri has confessed to the police. He implicates two members of the chamber of deputies' opposition, Mantini and Dulio, and 30 others. All those involved were creditors of Careri. Numerous additional arrests are expected.

It has been the dictator's custom to announce the discovery of plots against himself whenever he felt his power slipping, the excuse enabling him to make way with his political enemies. The Central News, the official Italian agency responsible for the dispatch, reports that "the police are handling the affair with great thoroughness." As the tactics of the fascist are to get rid of their opponents by any means whatever, it is expected that those arrested will be subjected to medieval tortures and perhaps death.

Union Yellow Cab.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The Yellow Cab Co., which has absorbed all other taxi companies in San Francisco, has at last agreed to unionizing its employees. More than 400 drivers were voted into the chauffeurs union, and a new wage scale was established. Drivers will receive \$4 a day and commission. Previously Yellow Cab drivers received \$125 to \$190 a month, and Checker Cab drivers (the chief company consolidated with the Yellow) \$4.50 a day without commission.

DISPUTE OVER TYROL FLARES UP IN AUSTRIA

Chancellor Castigates
Italian Ruler

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—The Southern Tyrol dispute flared forth again today. Dr. Rudolf Hamek, chancellor and minister of the interior, made a bitter attack in a speech before the Austrian parliament upon the fascist government and Premier Mussolini.

From "Black Friday" to "Red Friday"

By TOM BELL.

The tri-district convention of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America has ratified the agreement signed last Friday with the operators. This means that as yet the hard coal miners are fooled and forced to follow the leadership of John L. Lewis, and to accept even this agreement which ties them up for five years without a raise in wages.

The strike of the miners for over five months was an indication of the stubbornness of the rank and file of the miners' union. Even the maintenance men remained at work relieving the operators of all worry over their property, and the miners in the bituminous fields were working producing coal which was used to render ineffective the strike in the anthracite—all this did not weaken the willingness of the miners to remain on strike without funds and with relief barely organized at all.

More Strikes Coming.

The triumph of the operators thru their good friend Lewis and his machine in the union appears to be overwhelming to many. But the five-year contract is not worth the paper it is written on as soon as the miners see that to observe it means to sacrifice their wages and conditions of work. The history of the anthracite is the history of thousands of strikes in the various localities, and the same will occur during the coming five years in spite of the contract.

This victory of the operators does not end the fight of the miners against their operators. On the contrary, it will become an incentive to greater struggles as the implications of the new contract are put into effect.

Two "Black Fridays."

The day of the signing of the agreement has been labeled "Black Friday" quite correctly. It is just as much a defeat for the American miners as "Black Friday" in 1921 was for the British miners when the triple alliance of miners, railroad men and transport workers was smashed thru the betrayal of Thomas, Hodges and Williams in refusing to call a general strike to aid the miners. At that time the bosses in Britain gleefully predicted that this defeat meant the end of trouble in the mine fields. The labor fakers hailed the dawning of "peace in industry" and Hodges, secretary of the miners' union, actually proposed a ten-year truce between labor and capital. "Black Friday" seemed to be a decisive defeat for the miners and other workers.

But the further development of the class struggle in Britain smashed these predictions. The miners learned the lesson of "Black Friday" and saw the necessity of removing Hodges from official position in their union to prevent a recurrence of this defeat with the result that A. J. Cook, a left winger, was elected secretary in the next election against Hodges as a representative of the left wing. The election of Cook was a symbol that the British miners had turned to the road of class struggle instead of co-operation with the operators.

The British "Red Friday." In 1925 the British operators sought to repeat the performance of 1921 by reducing wages. They were met with the determination of the miners' union not to accept a penny reduction. Not only that, the officials of the union were the most militant and rallied the membership for a real struggle against the bosses. They called for a united front of the railroad, transport and mine workers against the bosses. They visited Germany and other European countries and secured the

agreement of the miners, railroad and transport workers there to not ship coal into Britain in event of a strike. In other words, they applied the methods of class struggle.

The result was that the British government was forced to intervene to prevent the threatened reduction of wages being put into effect. Last July the British miners were able to celebrate their "Red Friday" and wipe out the memory of the "Black Friday" of 1921.

This was accomplished by the rank and file determination to rid the union of all elements in official position who would line up with the bosses against them, and by taking the road of determined struggle against the bosses.

A Temporary Defeat.

The same task lies before the miners in the anthracite. This defeat is a temporary one. They can win out this defeat by organizing against those who put it over—Lewis and company inside their union. Lewis is able to triumph because there is no real stubborn opposition to him in the rank and file. Of course, the sentiment against the Lewis policy is there. The sixty-six thousand votes for the progressive slate in the last international election proves that. What is lacking is the organization of these opposition elements for the purpose of clearing the union of traitorous leaders.

Lewis Jams Thru Betrayal

(Continued from page 1)

more, but Scharfberg went on, "I am in compliance with the laws of our organization."

"Are you in accord with what appears in this leaflet?" asked Lewis again.

"Read it off to the delegates," challenged Scharfberg, again putting Lewis on the defensive, while his henchmen came to his support with more cries of, "Throw him out, throw him out," while others yelled, "All he wants is publicity, he wants some free advertising."

Delegate William E. Williams was recognized by President Lewis as a life saver in the renewed tumult. "Don't throw him out," volunteered Delegate Williams, in an ill concealed effort at humor. "I say have an officer put him out!"

In another second Lewis had called for a show of hands to all those in favor of unseating Scharfberg. "He declared the motion carried, stating that, 'The delegate Scharfberg cannot act as a delegate or ask any questions in this connection.'"

That was the beginning and the end of the discussion of the merits and demerits of Lewis' surrender to the mine owners on "Black Friday" last at Philadelphia.

Before the wage scale committee report came up the delegates had a tilt with the administration over the question of changing the representation from one delegate to every 100 members to 500 members per delegate. This made the convention less a rank and file affair and more easily under the control of the machine. "Economy" was the only excuse for the change offered by Lewis.

An attack was made on one delegate seated by the credentials committee because it was charged he was selected at an irregularly called meeting and that he had mined coal and sold it for \$10 per ton during the strike. This bootlegger of coal, however, was seated, in the words of Secretary McAndrew, "according to the law."

It fell to the lot of International Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy to ex-

The worst thing that can happen to the miners now is that they will accept defeat, that they will think that the end of the world has come because of one defeat. It is the task of the progressive elements in the union to rally the miners to turn "Black Friday" into "Red Friday." It will take hard work to do this. The Lewis machine will go to any lengths to stay in the union to continue their betrayals of the miners as agents of the bosses.

Organize the Opposition.

The recent history of the British miners' union shows that the American miners can defeat Lewis and consequently defeat the operators. The International Progressive Miners' Committee has a great task ahead of it. But they will succeed because the operators will take advantage of the Lewis betrayal to worsen working conditions, speed up production, and cut wages under all sorts of pretexts. The miners will have sufficient cause to fight—what is needed is a leadership to lead them against the bosses, and co-ordinate the thousands of local strikes that are bound to develop into a broad movement of the miners to turn "Black Friday" into "Red Friday."

Pessimism is not needed—hard work to organize the opposition to Lewis and company is the main task now.

When the Philadelphia surrender, when the "Black Friday" agreement finally came before the delegates, his analysis did not bring out anything new. He explained arbitration out of the agreement and read the check-off into it.

The first question asked, indicating the temper and worry of the anthracite miners, was, "Is there any provision that the miners would have to take a reduction in wages?"

Kennedy lies about wages.

Kennedy replied, "Absolutely, positively and emphatically no," but offered no proof of his assertion, instead making the flat statement that, "there is a possibility in the future of getting an increase out of it." The soft coal miners, however, have had their experience with the Jacksonville agreement, quite to the contrary.

Most of the questions, however, dealt with working conditions. One delegate stated that the mine owners had admitted that it would cost them \$3,000,000 if they paid for work that the men were now demanding remuneration for. The delegate wanted to know when the demand for this payment could be made under the agreement as the miners did not want to do this work for nothing. He was assured that this detail would be attended to.

Lay-Offs Begin.

Another delegate declared that the mine owners were already putting into effect that section of the agreement calling for "efficiency and co-operation" by promising to lay off 24 men in one mine and 12 in another, and that they were threatening to cut down the number of engineers employed. The indication was that the mine owners were preparing to inflict "efficiency" with a vengeance.

An "Honorable" Document.

It was at this point that Delegate Scharfberg wanted to discuss the agreement. Following his unseating the questioning came to a quick ending and the officials turned loose an overwhelming attack against all dissenters. Among the speakers were Chris J. Golden, president of district Nine; Vice-president Phil Murray, Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy; Rhinad Cappellini, president of district One; Andrew Matty, president of district Seven, with Lewis closing the discussion.

Their speeches were for the most part eulogies of each other, with a special assortment for Lewis and another assortment for Governor Pinchot. Lewis concluded by declaring the "Black Friday" agreement "an honorable document."

When the vote was put several delegates voted against the surrender much to the chagrin of the officials who were striving to make it unanimous. They were not able to do it. Even with a standing vote the dissenting delegates sticking by their guns. The convention ended with a victory for the machine achieved thru whole sale terror beginning in the locals and concluding at Scranton.

"The trade unions . . . in the period of revolutionary preparation play a very big role, in the moment of social revolution they fill the most important tasks of socialist construction, when, after the victory of the proletariat, they became the organs of proletarian dictatorship."—C. I. Thesis.

Toledo Debate

Resolved: That Atheism is the Road to Economic Emancipation of the Workers.

Karl E. Pauli

Affirmative

Alex Schwarzenfeld

Negative

Saturday, February 20, 8 P. M.
716 Jefferson Avenue.

LEFT WING OF MINERS FORMS FIGHTING FRONT

Organizes to Seat Toohey and Other Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—The rank and file of the anthracite miners' union have organized for the fight to seat their spokesmen at the Tri-District ratification convention which opened yesterday for the purpose of either accepting or rejecting the Philadelphia agreement. The Lewis machine, fearing the presence of leaders of the progressive miners' committee at the convention as the floor leaders of the opposition delegation have resorted to an autocratic change in the basis of local union representation in an attempt to keep these miners away from the convention.

Representatives of scores of local unions of the Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburg territory met yesterday at Paulinus Hall, Edwarsville, where final plans for the left wing fight were made. The opening fight of the convention will be on the seating of Pat Toohey, ex-secretary of the Plains colliery, and a delegate to the last Tri-District convention. At that convention he incurred the wrath and enmity of the machine by opposing the reports of the Lewis committees and advancing instead the program of the rank and file delegation.

Fight Over Toohey's Seating.

The convention's hand-picked credentials committee will undoubtedly report unfavorably upon the credentials of Toohey and recommend he not be seated at the convention. Thus the Lewis machine will attempt to forestall the crystallization of opposition upon the convention floor. The committee will doubtless report Toohey an expelled member and consequently not privileged to attend as a delegate. Scores of delegates declared their determination to fight for the seating of Toohey in the convention. If they succeed in seating him it will considerably bolster the forces of the anti-Lewis opposition. Lewis and his henchmen will resort to all despicable methods to prevent the seating of Toohey at this convention, as they did at many previous miner conventions, district, tri-district and international.

It is not known what will develop when the left wing goes to the Scranton convention. Toohey in particular faces immediate arrest and imprisonment as soon as he enters Lackawanna county, thru this combination of the Lewis machine and the crooked Scranton politicians.

Woodward Local to be Represented

The second big fight by the left wing will be on the seating of the delegation of the expelled Woodward local union at Edwarsville. Lewis expelled the entire 1,700 members of this local and "reorganized the local" by placing it in the hands of company stooges, after deposing and expelling the militant local leaders for their refusal to bow in submission to Cappellini, the autocrat. The Woodward local will elect 17 delegates and insist upon their being seated at the convention. The Lewis machine will fight every inch of the way to prevent their being seated, for if they are seated it means the Lewis machine is whipped.

Left Wing is Gaining.

These two issues will undoubtedly divide the convention immediately into two definite groupings. Practically every local union in the Wilkes-Barre and Edwarsville area that has heard left wing speakers the past few days have unanimously repudiated the contract and instructed their delegates to fight for the seating of Pat Toohey and the other Plains delegates and the expelled delegation from the Woodward colliery. The organized left wing decided to hold regular meetings during the course of the convention and until its adjournment.

'B. & O.' Workers Want 20 Pct. Wage Increase

BALTIMORE—(FP)—A 20% wage increase is requested by conductors and trainmen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When the B. & O. shopmen asked for a wage increase of 2c an hour and time and a half for Sundays and holidays, their demands were rejected.

Net revenue of the B. & O. Railroad for 1925 exceeds 1924 by \$7,000,000. According to financial writers, the increase is to go into raising the dividend rate on the stock.

Plumbers' Helpers' Ball.

The first annual ball of the Plumbers' Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, will be given on the eve of Washington's birthday, Feb. 21, at 8:30 at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. All building trades workers in general and all plumbers' helpers in particular are invited to come to this affair, which promises to be one of the most interesting of the season, and everybody is assured a fine time. The Plumbers' Helpers are now fighting to get into the Plumbers' Union and the proceeds of this ball will go toward getting a monthly bulletin called the Plumbers' Helper.

Pinchot Was Invited to Speak to Coal Miners at Scranton Convention

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

PERHAPS John L. Lewis will not find it very easy going over the backs of the coal miners to a seat in Coolidge's cabinet.

When Lewis joined the other officials of the Miners' Union and the heads of the three anthracite districts in an invitation to address the Scranton convention, it could not have helped him with the reigning regime in the republican party.

It would have been interesting to listen in on the discussion that surely must have taken place incidental to the drawing up of the fulsome letter of praise, dripping honeyed words of adulation.

Chris J. Golden, president of District No. 9, and Thomas J. Kennedy, who has become secretary of the miners' international union, have differed before. President Lewis at one time rejected a report they had drawn up for the nationalization of the coal mines.

Now they clash again, for the ambitions of John L. Lewis can only be realized by trailing with the most reactionary wing of the republican party.

Pinchot has a reputation as a "progressive" that should not delude the workers. Pinchot is safely on the side of the ruling class in one of the most corporation-ridden states in the whole nation.

He first came into the limelight thru his campaign to preserve the national forests. There was no class issue here.

He quit the republican party with the Roosevelt revolt in 1912. The split, however, did not take place over any economic issue of importance. Pinchot easily found his way back into the republican party. As governor of Pennsylvania he has put the wet and dry issue ahead of all the others. He is dry. But there are no indications that the state is any more arid because of his efforts. It is certain that the power of the steel and coal czars have not been clipped in the least.

The power of the infamous Pennsylvania cossacks is as great as ever. Governor Pinchot kept Jacob Dolla in prison long after the steel strike had come to an end. The latest sedition trial against labor has taken place in Pinchot's own state.

Yet the class collaboration schemes of some officials of the miners' union fit in with the political ambitions of this charlatan, while John L. Lewis must look to Secretary of Labor "Jim" Davis, who comes from Pittsburgh and is Pinchot's rival in politics.

To be sure, the coal miners must meet the situation by declaring a plague upon both their houses. The labor party movement in Pennsylvania is showing big signs of development. That way the energies of the miners must be directed. Bitter war must be declared and developed against those trade union officials who use the labor movement as a footstool to climb high in the old political parties. In this there is no difference between all the present miners' officials in the anthracite district. The fight for the labor party must be made over their hostility.

Bentall, Daily Worker Correspondent, Arrested for Passaic Strike Work

(Continued from page 1)

It is ridiculous that serious men should consider dealing with anyone but the officials of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

"The strikers are also well aware of the schemes of the bosses implied in the statement that the men must go back to work first before questions of wages, hours, etc., are settled. This is an utterly impossible condition and can be considered only as a maneuver and not in a serious light. Just the contrary is correct. The United Front Committee of Textile Workers considers that now is the proper time, at the very moment when the bosses are weakening, when there is talk of settlement, that all the workers from all of the other mills in this city should walk out in order to come within the terms of any negotiations that are begun so that they may get the benefits of the victory. Now that the mill owners are weakening, now more than ever is the time for larger and larger masses of oppressed workers to strike. We know that the successful struggle of the Passaic workers is stirring the textile workers in other cities and this is giving great concern to the mill owners.

"The men on strike are confident of victory but they, too, desire a speedy termination of this struggle which affects the entire community. The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is ready at all times to enter into negotiations to settle this strike."

Tag day on Saturday brought about \$2,500 and a benefit performance Sunday night netted nearly \$1,500. A check of \$1,000 was handed to the relief committee Saturday and other funds are added to the strikers' relief.

Tomorrow there will be sandwiches and coffee for all the pickets and there will be stores for needy families to get goods from, so no one will need to suffer.

Economic Parley Set.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—The League of Nations has announced that the first meeting of the preparatory commission for its international economic conference will be held at Geneva, April 26.

"Trade unions are the reservoir of the majority of the socially decisive part of the proletariat."—C. I. Thesis.

BILLION DOLLAR BANK MERGER IN NEW YORK

Chase National Assets Will Be \$1,025,000,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—With the consolidation of the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, one of the biggest banking mergers that has ever taken place in Wall street or the nation, has been completed.

The combined banks will do business under the name of the Chase National Bank and their combined assets will total about \$1,025,000,000.

Second Billion Dollar Bank.

This consolidation establishes another "billion dollar bank" in Wall street—the second in the history of the country. The Chase National Bank will now rank second only to the National City Bank, which has held first place in the banking world for many years.

The main office of the consolidated bank will be at 57 Broadway—the present offices of the Chase National Bank, and the present offices of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank will be known as the Mechanics and Metals Branch of the Consolidated Chase National Bank.

Foreign branch offices of the consolidated bank are at Havana, Cuba, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama City, Republic of Panama.

Board of Directors.

The directorate of the consolidated institution will be one of the strongest in the country, and carries the names of some of the most prominent men in the world of finance and business. The list of directors as announced by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the consolidated bank, follows:

Henry W. Cannon, Albert H. Wiggin, John J. Mitchell, Guy E. Tripp, James N. Hill, Daniel C. Jackling, Charles M. Schwab, Samuel H. Miller, Edward R. Tinker, Edward T. Nichols, Newcomb Carlton, Frederick H. Ecker, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Carl J. Schmidlapp, Gerhard M. Dahl, Reeve Schley, H. Wendell Endicott, Jeremiah Milbank, Henry Olleschheimer, Arthur G. Hoffman, F. Edison White, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Elisha Walker, Malcolm G. Chace, Thomas N. McCarter, Robert L. Clarkson, Amos L. Beaty, William H. Woodin, William P. Holly, Gates W. McGarrath, John McHugh, William E. S. Griswold, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Jamison, L. F. Loree, Theodore Pratt, Robert C. Prunyn, Samuel F. Pryor, and Ferdinand W. Roebeling, Jr.

Expedition Explores Desert.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—An expedition headed by Academician Ferzan sent by the Academy of Sciences has for the first time penetrated into the depths of the middle-Asiatic sandy desert Kara-Kum.

Sixty kilometers to the north of Gask Tepe, the expedition found populated oases. These oases are inhabited by races akin to the Turkmen and are engaged in cattle, camel, sheep and goat breeding.

Two hundred fifty kilometers from Gask Tepe the expedition discovered sulphur beds of great wealth. Traces of ancient exploitation have been found there. The deposits of sulphur are rich, amounting to millions of tons. On the basis of the collected scientific materials, it is believed that sulphur ore may be found in other places in Kara-Kum. These sulphur deposits are of great industrial importance, and they can be reached by paths, well known to the inhabitants of the desert.

Referendum On War.

TOLEDO—(FP)—No war without a popular referendum, the Toledo Central Labor Union asserts, backing Herbert Bigelow, Cincinnati preacher, in his campaign against banker-made wars. The proposal in congress to "conscript wealth" with labor was denounced as a shallow fake.

Daily Worker Builders' CONCERT

Sunday, February 21, at 2 P. M.

YORKVILLE CASINO

86th Street and Third Ave., New York.

Program:

Elfreda BossViolin
Eleanore RosePiano
Edith SegelDances
The PioneersTableau
Workers' Amateur Orchestra.
Speakers.....Mossaye J. Olgin and J. Louis Engdahl

TICKETS 50 CENTS—Advance sale at Daily Worker New York Agency, 108 East 14th Street.

H. M. WICKS

Lecturer and Editorial Writer for The Daily Worker

IMPERIAL HALL, Corner Halsted and Fullerton

SPEAKS IN

CHICAGO

TONIGHT

Thursday, Feb. 18

"The World Court and Locarno"

8:15 P. M. Hear This Splendid Speaker. ADMISSION FREE

Meeting under auspices of Section 5, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party.

IN CHICAGO, ILL.!

FOURTH ANNUAL

Red Revel MASQUERADE BALL

Saturday, February 27, 1926

TEMPLE HALL, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St.

CASH PRIZES FOR BEST MASQUES.

Admission 50 Cents in Advance, 75 Cents at the Door.

Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

POLICE CLUB PASSAIC STRIKERS



Brutal Assault on Women and Children by Police of Clifton, N. J.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO FALL INTO ARBITRATION TRAP SET BY THE MAYOR AND OTHERS IN PASSAIC

By J. O. BENTALL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—Hoots and jeers by the strikers greeted the announcement that the mayor would ask the striking textile workers to return to their jobs pending a settlement of the strike by the bosses and the chamber of commerce with the mayor as the tool and go-between, at meetings that jammed the halls here yesterday.

"Shall we go back before the bosses settle?" asked Organizer Welsbord, and the surging mass of strikers cried with one voice that shook the building, "Never!"

That word "Never" pointed with its business end right toward the bosses and the whole crew of officials, both of the mills and of the city and of the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association.

"They want us to go back first and settle afterward. Shall we do that? What is your answer?" And before he could finish his sentence the hall rang again and again with: "NO! NO! NEVER!"

"It is an old trick," continued Welsbord. "The bosses will try to get you back with the promise that they will give you something, but they are simply trying to fool you. Do not believe them. After you are once back they will have committees meet and discuss matters. Then there will be delays. Someone will be sick and not able to attend the conferences. The chamber of commerce will have the bellyache and make that an excuse. The bosses will be on vacation and Col. Johnson will be in Florida and nothing can be done till he returns. The mayor will be shot in his hip joint or in a joint in New York. Weeks and months will pass and there will be delay after delay and no settlement, and at the end you will get nothing."

The mayor said in reply to the invitation by the business associations that "I do not wish to be an arbitrator, but an apostle of peace. I know men, women and children are suffering in the dead of winter and that the general welfare of our community is at stake."

Mayor Wakes Up.

The strikers are asking how the mayor has gotten so wise as all that since he knew practically nothing before the strike about the poverty and distress in the hovels of workers with families of five to ten children and the head of the family getting \$12, \$15, \$18 a week. This unexpected inflow of knowledge into the mayor's noodle appears a bit belated, and somebody is surely to blame. Who has been so wicked as to withhold this wonderful knowledge from the otherwise quite wide awake mayor? No one will be sinful enough to blame the members of the picket line. These individuals are doing their best to spread knowledge and they seem to be highly successful, since even the mayor himself is hit by bits of it.

President Weinberg of the East-side Merchants' Association is also seeing new light and having new feelings and his heart is bubbling over with sympathy for the strikers. "Already the workers have lost a great

Atlantic Coast Line Pays Bonus to Scabs

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(FP)—The Atlantic Coast Line, whose communication employees are on strike, is paying a \$50 bonus to scab telegraphers and signalmen to remain in the company union it has formed. More than seven hundred telegraphers struck. Green men in a number of cases have caused serious wrecks and the loss of several lives, the most recent case being a head-on collision between two passenger trains travelling at more than 60 miles an hour in which two firemen and two engineers were killed and more than 35 passengers and crew were injured.

The serious delay in train service caused by the strike has driven much of the road's passenger and freight business to its main competitor the Seaboard Air Line, which runs full trains, the Coast Line taking the leaves.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO WELCOME TRUMBULL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5

Workers are urged to reserve March 5 so they can hear and welcome Walter Trumbull at the International Labor Defense rally at the North Side Turner Hall. The other speakers are: Professor Robert Morris Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION All working class organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting meeting on March 19 as the International Labor Defense, Chicago local, is arranging a Paris Commune pageant and drama. Moving pictures of labor defense in the United States and in Europe will be shown. Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to be one of the speakers.

amount of wages," he observes, "and unless something is done to settle the strike the losses will be much greater."

Correct! May the strikers inform Weinberg and the mayor and the whole bunch of "sympathizers" that the strikers are very willing to settle the minute the bosses will grant the demands. It is loss in wages that started the strike. The strikers do not want any further losses. They feel that when they lost the ten per cent in form of a cut they lost as much as they could stand. They will not lose that any more. Give them the decent wages that they ask for and the rest of the demands and the strike is settled just like that.

Bosses Settle Themselves. The strikers and all intelligent people know that it is not the loss that the workers suffer that pinches the toe of the businessmen and the mayor. It is the loss that the bosses suffer that seems such a pity. The strikers see clearly the hypocrisy of the weeping businessmen. Their tears will do no good until they begin to call for justice for the workers.

The advice to the strikers that they go back to work before the agreement is reached will not down. It is eating them up and they are good and sore about it. They want to know why the bosses need so long a time to make up their minds since they see so clearly the "poverty and suffering of the strikers."

The strikers have a leadership this time that is entirely acquainted with the tricks of the bosses. This leadership is schooling the strikers every day and exposing the attempt to fool them. No false promises are accepted and no oily sympathy is wanted.

Seek War-Time Rates.

BOSTON—(FP)—Increases of 7 to 13c an hour, to bring rates to wartime peaks, are sought by the Boston & Maine railroad clerks, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Wages are now \$18 to \$40 a week. The clerks protest paying by check, charging that 5 to 10% fees are demanded for cashing checks.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS MAKES JUDGE SQUIRM

Dismisses Striker with Patriotic Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—Joseph Lesa, striker and charged with blasphemy and the use of bad language had his day before Judge Baker in the Garfield police court this morning, and declared guilty of the offense as charged but dismissed after the judge had gotten a nice little speech on patriotism mixed with sob stuff about "law and order" off his chest.

Lesa, who denies that he ever uttered the words charged to him, was held to the court by the police who said that he had uttered one of the immoderate "goddam cop." Only the word of the cop was used in supporting the charge, and the Lesa had three good witnesses who were close to him at the time testifying that he did not call the cop a thing the judge still said, "You are guilty of having made this remark. There is no doubt about it."

Judge Is Bailed Up.

Yet this same judge set the defendant free and told him he could not punish him for the crime he was so sure he was guilty of.

The judge tried to hide behind a technicality of the law which Attorney Joseph Feder of the defense presented very clearly, but it was evident all through the hearing that the picket line of 3,000 and the strikers' power that is backed by 10,000 put the fear of somebody into the patriotic bosom of the judge. Fact is that the entire policy of the government, superimposed by the bosses, has been changed in face of the solidarity and the morale of the strikers.

Held to Grand Jury.

Three other cases came up and each charged of disorderly conduct was changed to assault and battery. Those strikers thus charged were held over to the grand jury.

One case came before the court which the strikers' attorneys would not touch. A man was charged with

Burns Appeals to Supreme Court to Test Syndicalism Law

WASHINGTON—(FP)—William Burns of the Industrial Workers of the World, has filed a brief in the federal supreme court in appeal from the decision of the federal district court for northern California, on the validity of the criminal syndicalism law of that state. This is the first case in which one of the I. W. W.—hundreds of whom have been tried for the crime of membership in that organization—has appealed to the highest federal tribunal on the issue.

Attorney Walter H. Pollak of New York, for Burns, points out in the brief that this state law sets up standards and provides punishments for certain acts when performed by those who advocate industrial or political changes, which standards do not apply to persons supporting the maintenance of existing conditions. This, he holds, is in violation of the federal constitution, which guarantees equal application of general laws to all citizens alike.

Woman Beaten to Snow-Covered Ground



Uniformed Thugs Assault Defenseless Striker with Clubs.

Trotzky Assails United States

(Continued from page 1).

we shall hear more and more. Step by step, America concentrates in her hands humanity's fate and resources, and Baldwin, proud Britain's premier, is today no more than America's tax collector. There is little wonder that the United States thinks today in terms of continents, not countries.

"With a war expenditure of \$25,000,000,000 America participated in Europe's destruction, and now Europe pays her interest for being destroyed. She pays for new mazes of frontiers, for the necessity to maintain new armies, and other post-war ills."

Trotzky then launched into an attack on the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the elements supporting them in their policies of class collaboration, exposing them as tools in the hands of the imperialists to enslave European workers and accused them of pulling secret strings in Amsterdam in the same manner as the ruling class does in the league of nations to put over imperialist designs.

"With respect to the world's labor movement, the American labor federation has adopted a modern version of the Monroe Doctrine, calling for America for Americans, and Europe as well."

"The United States interferes with the destinies of three-fourths of the globe. The American labor federation is outside of the league of nations, but this does not prevent America from pulling strings of the league, and the labor federation pulls strings at Amsterdam."

"This co-ordination between American imperialism and American labor assumes a broad American swing. The question of how such co-ordination is possible, has an answer in the night of American capital, plus the makeup of its population. The colonial and steady development has made

Strikers Smash Police Lines

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 17.—The striking textile workers of New Jersey won a signal victory today when they abolished the police cordon the textile barons had placed around Clifton. Yesterday, from the scene of battle on the Garfield-Clifton boundary line, hundreds of men, women and children were clubbed, stunned, and then clubbed again as they lay in the gutter. The strike headquarters filled quickly with wounded strikers. Many were taken to the hospitals.

Police Repudiated.

Today the textile czars know that sentiment in Passaic, Clifton, Garfield has taken a decided swing in favor of the strikers. City councils are calling meetings in protest against this police brutality; merchants are organizing relief associations to help the strikers; churches are asking to be allowed to take up

collections; bakeries are offering free bread.

Today again, fearless and with a determination to back up their right to peacefully picket, the almost endless picket line again moved against the police line guarding the boundary line, but in reality guarding the big Forstman Hoffman mill, where 4,500 workers are still on the job, having momentarily given heed to the false promises of their employers.

Strange as it may seem, the police line opened up at the advance of the picket line and the strikers were "permitted" to carry the message of solidarity and organization to the Forstman Hoffman workers. This is a strikers' victory, won by them in battle.

Many in Need.

The third week of the strike finds many families without a morsel of food in the house. Strikers are re-

porting the most needy cases daily. An investigation committee visits the homes and renders a report to the relief committee. Today a family of eight children were discovered, living in one room, all huddled around a lukewarm stove, trying to get warm. The children were without shoes or stockings. The mother was down at the dump, picking up coke out of the ashes dumped there.

This is no exceptional case. Dozens of families with six and more children have been reported in need. The low wages of the strikers, \$6 to \$18 a week, kept all workers underfed and babies without milk even when they had full time work. Today they strike. Today they need help. Send in your dollars without delay. Address all remittances to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Robed Klansmen Terrorize Negroes in Tampa, Florida

TAMPA, Fla.—City and county officials of Tampa have been ordered to round up hooded bands of nightriders who have been throwing the Negro population of Tampa and surroundings into fear for their lives. It is believed by officials to be a plan of real estate dealers to drive out the Negro population and secure their land at bargain prices.

BESSARABIANS MAKE APPEAL TO RUSSIA FOR AID

Ask Soviets to Protest Roumanian Occupation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 17.—Bessarabian refugees in Soviet Russia urge the Soviet Union to renew its protests against the illegal occupation of Bessarabia by the Roumanian boyars. In a petition to the government, drawn up at a meeting of Bessarabian refugees, who had to leave their farms fearing the attacks and persecutions of the boyars, they declare: "If the Roumanian government believes its repeated declaration that Bessarabians want to continue as part of that kingdom, let Roumania withdraw the gendarmes and soldiers and permit a plebiscite to be held. In such case we are convinced that Bessarabia's voice will be for reuniting with Russia."

In the petition it is pointed out that the Bessarabian peasants are on the verge of starvation as a result of the military oppression and the heavy taxation. In the past eight years over 105 peasant revolts have taken place and each had been suppressed by bloody reprisals. Over 32,000 Bessarabians were shot, tortured or imprisoned and over 40,000 had emigrated to the United States.

Now the bosses are crying to the mayor for a proclamation to settle the strike.

Grafting Secretary Fall and Doheny Must Stand Trial, Justice Rules

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ex-secy. of the interior, Albert B. Fall, and E. L. Doheny, senior and junior, must stand trial under the criminal indictments charging them with bribery and conspiracy to defraud the government. Justice Stafford in district supreme court ruled in effect when he overruled the Demurrers filed against the indictments.

Not Interfering, Claims Pope in League Fight

ROME, Feb. 17.—the vatican today issued a denial of Berlin reports that Cardinal Gasparri and sir Eric Drummond are working to establish a catholic bloc in the league of nations.

Bulgars Counterfeit American Currency

SOFIA, Feb. 17.—The Bulgarian government has notified the United States consulate of the discovery of a plot here to circulate counterfeit American dollars. Two Bulgarian peasants, who recently returned from the United States, have been arrested after trying to cash \$5,000 in alleged American dollars. They stated they had purchased the dollars from an Italian in Chicago for \$2,000. The government announces that it has also discovered the presence of an American counterfeiting ring operating in Bulgaria.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

BACK OF THE POLICE LINE



Rear View of Police as They Charge Strikers with Their Clubs

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

WORKERS' SCHOOL
OPENS CLASS ON
INTERNATIONALSEnroll Now! Course to
Start March 1

To bring about a thorough discussion of strategy and tactics of the Communist International on some of the main problems of the world labor movement is the main object of the class in history of the three international organizations to be conducted by Arne Swaback as a part of the Chicago Workers' School. Enrollments for this class will be received up until Monday March 1, at which the first session will begin and continue for eight weeks every Monday. (Note this is a change of date from Thursday evenings as originally planned.)

Course in Three Divisions.
The course will be taken up in three main divisions, the first and second part being the First and Second International and important events in the labor movement connected therewith, which will be treated largely from its historical aspect, while the last and main division will be gone into thoroughly with a view to establishing a correct understanding of the fundamental line of policy of the Communist International.

The course will cover the following ground:

Study First International.
From the early Utopians thru the revolution and counter-revolution of 1848 to the organization of the International Workers' Association. The role of the trade unions in the First International. Its political character. Marx - Engels - Bakunin.

The Paris Commune, Blanquism - La Salle - Bebel - Liebknecht - the La Sallians and Eisenachers - the Gotha program - Bismarck's exception law.

Second International.
The Second International. Its structure and development. Revisionism - Bernstein - Kautsky - Hilferding - Three important congresses, Stuttgart, Copenhagen, Basel, Rosa Luxemburg - Karl Liebknecht. Development of imperialism and revolutionary action. 1905 - Lenin's role. World war and collapse of Second International - Zimmerwald - Kienthal.

Communist International.
The Bolshevik revolution and the Russian Communist Party - Formation of the Third (Communist) International. The first Congress - The struggle against the social traitors - Statutes and the 21 points - The national and colonial question - The struggle against leftism - Tactics of the Communist International and methods and scope of affiliated sections - Centralization - Discipline - Trade union tactics and organization of Proletarian - Women's work - Agrarian question - The New Economic Policy in U. S. S. R. - The United Front - The Two-and-a-Half International, growth of world imperialism and fascism - The national revolutionary movements in the East and in the colonial countries.

The affiliated sections as viewed by the various congresses - The German party from 1919 thru the uprisings and the struggle against Brandtism to the executive committee of the Communist International letter to the German party - The Soviet government in Hungary - The Italian party - The French party - The Czechoslovak party - The American party.

The struggle against Trotskyism - The movement for world trade union unity - Leninism and the Communist International.

WICKS SPEAKS TONIGHT
ON WORLD COURT FRAUD
AT 8; IMPERIAL HALL

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer for the DAILY WORKER, speaks tonight on the World Court and Locarno at Imperial Hall, 2409 No. Halsted Street, (corner Fullerton). Admission is free to this lecture and it will be followed by discussion. All those readers of the DAILY WORKER who have read the many analytical articles on the world court and the Locarno pact should take advantage of the opportunity to hear the facts from the writer.

Unionizing Party Members

By H. D. WENDELL.

The following is fundamental: The task of bringing members of the Workers (Communist) Party into the trade unions cannot be separated from the general task of organizing all unorganized workers. Put another way: The business of unionizing members of the party not in the unions involves an understanding of the deterrents to unionization that operate on the mass of unorganized workers.

What are these deterrents? What are the forces and conditions that militate against unionization?

1. Lack of class-consciousness; petit-bourgeois aspirations and prejudices.
2. The propaganda and terrorism of the bosses.
3. Dual unionism.
4. Failure of the unions to take the initiative and deficiencies of craft organization.

These are the causes mainly responsible for the difficulty in organizing the unorganized. They act and interact one upon the other. They are cross-sectional characteristics of the class struggle that can be considered separately only for the purpose of studying them.

Lack of Class-Consciousness.
The comparative low level of class-consciousness of the American workers is explained by a number of reasons.

(1) The existence, until recently of a western frontier that offered an "escape" for the more courageous and spirited elements in the working class, sapping it of its strength and robbing it of a tradition. (2) The great wave of immigration from Europe interfered with the normal development of a labor movement and put countless difficulties of race and language in the way of cumulative growth. (3) The bonanza growth of American industry created illusions of "opportunity" and fostered petit-bourgeois aspirations. (4) In the present period of capitalist monopoly imperialism finds it profitable to bribe large sections of skilled and strategically placed workers by sharing a part of its colonial spoils thus creating a "labor-aristocracy" whose influence on the rest of the labor movement is depressing. All of these conditions and others to be noted work havoc with the development of a conscious working class outlook.

Boss Terrorism.
Nowhere else in the world is propaganda and terrorism so vigorously employed against the workers and their possible organization as in America. The existence only in this country of monster industrial spy systems is a monument to this fact. The traditional American capitalist practice of suppressing efforts at organization by force and intimidation makes organization in many industries possible only when the workers are exploited to an intensive enough degree to stiffen them to the effort. Company unions, insurance plans, "co-operative systems" and innumerable other agencies constitute methods of persuasion and propaganda that make organization very difficult. This capitalist double-edged sword breaks the spirit of many workers.

Dual Unionism.
Dual unionism, which rationalizes into a philosophy dissatisfaction with trade union methods and leaders, has taken a heavy toll upon the labor movement of this country by stealing the best workers from the trade

unions and dissipating their energies in less useful directions. Thousands of the best rebels in America, whose influence on the trade unions would have made for militancy and aggressiveness, have become discouraged and seceded to spend their energies and talents in building "industrial unions" that have wasted away thru sheer inability to fit into the conditions affecting the labor movement as a whole. This process is still going on, altho to a much less degree than formerly, and has taken its pound of flesh from over the heart of the labor movement. Even today there are many rebels workers who will not join the trade union movement because of their dissatisfaction with it, a dissatisfaction, that, as we said, expresses itself in a philosophy and therefore multiplies the harm.

Union Weakness.

Many workers could, without question, be organized if the existing trade unions would vigorously apply themselves to the task. The deficiencies of the organs of working class struggle, the trade unions, are to a large degree responsible for the unorganized conditions of large sections of the working class. Craft jealousy, job trusting, the domination of a hopelessly reactionary bureaucracy, ineffective structure and a meek philosophy of protection account for the neglect of the dominant unions in organization work. Especially in the case of the unskilled this weakness takes its toll. The failure of the established unions to take the initiative dampens the ardor of many unorganized workers.

These then are the principle reasons for the slow progress being made in organizing the unorganized workers in this country. There are members of the Workers Party eligible to join trade unions who are not members. The question comes: To what extent are members of the party influenced by the forces that militate against organizing the workers at large. The forces that weaken the workers in general?

No Excuse for Communist.

A Communist should be immune to the discouragement and apathy of the worker who is overwhelmed by the negative influences enumerated above. A Communist is, above all, class-conscious. A Communist workers' place is shoulder to shoulder with the other organized workers of his trade or industry. There he takes the lead in their struggles, raises their courage by being more courageous than they and directs them in paths that lead to the overthrow of capitalism. If his industry is unorganized, a Communist should be in the forefront of a movement to organize it.

There is no excuse for a Communist to be outside the union of his craft or industry.

PROLET-TRIBUNE NO. 5,
RUSS LIVING NEWSPAPER,
WILL BE OUT FEB. 20

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, will be out Saturday, Feb. 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It will be the fifth number of the paper.
Beginning at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

CAPITAL CLASS
WILL HAVE TWO
WHOLE CHAPTERSStudents Suggest More
Intensive Study

H. M. WICKS, Instructor.

The third lesson of the second semester in Capital, Vol. I, embraces Chapters V and VI, page 173 to 196. The following are the questions for this lesson:

- 1-Does the change in the formula from C-M-C to M-C-M signify a departure from simple circulation of commodities?
- 2-Do you know of any modern bourgeois economist who falls into the error of Condillag, who claimed that value was determined by human wants?
- 3-Is any value created through the circulation of commodities?
- 4-Can value be created through the consumption of any commodity?
- 5-Why was Momen mistaken in his notion that capital was fully developed in the ancient world?
- 6-Explain the function of money used to purchase labor-power?
- 7-How did the sale and purchase of labor-power influence the theoretical political spokesmen of the French revolution?
- 8-Explain the contradictions in the general formula of capital.
- 9-Why does the value of labor-power vary in different parts of the world and among different strata of the working class?

After the last lesson one comrade made a suggestion for the class that is well worth considering. He was of the opinion that at frequent intervals the instructor call upon a member of the class to give a brief resume of the entire lesson. Since no one would know when he is to be called upon to arise and explain the entire lesson, each would prepare for it. This system will be tried in addition to the regular discussion of the questions.

WORKERS' SCHOOL
CONCERT HONORED
BY ART PLAYERSDramatic Stars to Take
Leading Roles

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. — The Moscow Art Theater's stars will furnish the leading attraction at an unusual concert and mass meeting to be staged by the Workers' School on Sunday, March 14, at 2:30 p. m., at Central Opera House, to celebrate the successful completion of their five weeks' drive for a \$10,000 fund to build the school. Lee Bulgakov and Barbara Bulgakov, two of Russia's most famous dramatic stars, the former of whom is one of the few Russian actors who has successfully attempted the famous and difficult role of Czar Fedor, will take the leading role in one-act dramas of Dostoyevsky and Chekhov.

Mlle. Leunne, Russian ballet dancer, and Masya Shupak, in Russian folk songs, are other features of the big concert. M. J. Olgin, Ben Giltow, William W. Weinstein, and Bertam D. Wolfe, director of the school, will speak. Hungarian symphony orchestra and the Freiheit Mandolin Quartette are other features of the concert.

All labor organizations are requested to hold the date open for Sunday, March 14.

HONOR ROLL
OF WORKERS
AIDING PRESS

Finnish Branch, Workers Party	
Herman, Mich.	\$ 3.75
M. Esterkin, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
Balance, Rescue Party, St. Paul, Minn.	3.50
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Winthrop, Mass.	10.00
Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
R. Krause, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Gilbert F. Anderburg, Jamestown, N. Y.	4.00
Lithuanian Workers, A. L. D., L. D. No. 172, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Wm. F. Haywood, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Today Total	\$44.25

Previously reported \$34,509.35
Grand Total \$34,559.60

Union Fails to Stand By.

NEW ORLEANS — (FP) — When Oscar Pertuit, vice president Division No. 194, Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway employees, and Robert Martin were discharged by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for "the good of the service," their reinstatement was demanded by the local. A referendum however resulted in 774 against a walkout to 733 in favor of a voting strength of 2,200.

HIBBEN DEMANDS
U. S. RECOGNIZE
SOVIET RUSSIACoolidge Assailed for
Backward Policy

The policy of Calvin Coolidge and the United States department refusing to recognize the Soviet Union was severely criticized at the Chicago forum by Captain - Paxton Hibben. Hibben in his speech pointed out the need for America to recognize the Soviet Union.

He showed that the claim of the Coolidge administration that the old Russian debts must be paid before granting recognition was an unjust claim. He declared Russia was willing to pay the debt unjust as it was, but that she demanded the right to sit in a conference and decide what claims America had to make. "Russia refuses to put this money that is claimed into an envelope and slip it under the state department door as the price for recognition," declared Hibben. "She asks that she be allowed to sit in a conference and decide what claims there are."

Russian Counter Claims.
He went on to point out that Russia had counter-claims to make and that these counter-claims were for damages done by American soldiers and American warships in Russia and that she insisted that these claims be heard. He also pointed out that the American government the claiming to be at peace with the Soviets, had sent over steamers loaded with arms, ammunition and food and other materials for Denikin, who was leading the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia.

He pointed out that in a number of cases where England had backed the United States, America had collected for the damages done and that was what Russia wanted to do. He also showed that the main reason why the state department refused to recognize the Soviet Union was because they were a workers' government and were putting into practice a new ideal which was against the wishes of those now in power.

Why Have Revolution?
In discussing the Russian debts and the cancellation of these debts by the Bolsheviks, he declared: "Revolutions do cancel debts of the government revolution against. Otherwise why have a revolution, unless it so happens?"

After pointing out the confiscations of private property in the United States and other capitalist states he declared: "The trouble with the United States department is that they do not know American history" and suggested that the Rockefeller foundation make an endowment for the "education of the state department in American history."

Yellow Socialist Seeks "Debate."

The Chicago forum had spent over a month writing, telephoning, writing, seeking everywhere for some speaker to take the negative of a debate with Hibben on the recognition of the Soviet Union with no success. Open shop, union-smashing employers, bosses' clubs, The Chicago Association of Commerce were entreated to produce someone to debate the issue to no avail. At the meeting after Hibben has started speaking Jacob H. Rubin, who claims to come from Milwaukee and boasted of his socialist party connections insisted that he wanted to debate Hibben at some future date, "when he had time."

The forum allowed Rubin ten minutes to make a statement. In his ten minutes he tried to out-do the worst capitalist opponent of the Soviet Union in his lies and his charges. Rubin's falsehoods were resented by the assembled workers and many of them asked Rubin some very pertinent questions, making him feel as tho' he were in a Turkish bath all the time he was on the stage. One worker asked this yellow socialist what the attitude of the workers of Germany, England and other European nations were towards the Soviet Union. Rubin refused to answer.

Tries to Deliver Harangue.
Another specimen calling himself Jordan and claiming membership in the defunct socialist party, jumped up onto his seat and tried to deliver a harangue against the Soviet Union. He did not get very far with his ravings as he was silenced by the chairman who told him if he wanted to ask a question to do so from the floor and not to stand on a chair and make a speech. The action of the few socialists was such that one tho' he was attending a meeting of the Amalgamated under Sam Levin's gangster rule or of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with Sigmund's sluggers in control. When they found themselves outnumbered, arguments gave way to bellows and threats of beatings to those who sat near and tried to "soothe" these over-acted "victims" of Soviet "terror."

Sure, They Tasted Terror!
"Sure they tasted the terror! They were thinking all they had to do was hop up on a chair and open their baroos and claim they were socialists and milk and honey would flow towards them when they went to Russia," declared one of the workers standing near the DAILY WORKER representative, "but when they discovered that they had to work hard and suffer hardship to build a new form of society they became yellow and now they are shouting about terror. We know those fellows, they are the first to scab in a strike."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUEINTERESTS OF THE YOUNG JEWISH
WORKERS IDENTICAL WITH THE
GENERAL INTERESTS OF WORKERSThe Pseudo-Young Revolutionists of the Young Jewish Marxian
Alliance Answered by Young Communists.

All class conscious Jewish workers the world over have come to realize the reactionary role and character of the Zionist movement. However, some of them still entertain illusions about socialist, or Poali Zionism, a Jewish proletarian movement, which purports to defend the specific national interests of the Jewish workers as well as their class interests. What this defense amounts to in actual practice is indicated in an editorial in a recent issue of the Yugend, organ of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance (Poali Zionist). In part the editorial reads as follows:

A Nationalist Plan.
"There are several organizations which claim to represent the young Jewish workers. One is the Young Workers League. This is a Communist organization, having among its members also some Jewish workers, but it is not concerned with any Jewish workers' problems, economic, political, or cultural. Their only concern is how to quickly Americanize the young Jewish worker. In other words what they want is to assimilate the young Jewish worker and make him desert the Jewish laboring masses. That is why they no longer even have separate organizations for the young Jewish workers."

"Surely, no self-respecting young Jewish worker, who does not want to desert the Jewish labor movement can belong to this organization."

Thus we see that the Yugend levels three charges against the Young Workers (Communist) League: 1) That it neglects the Jewish workers' problems. 2) That its only concern is to Americanize the young Jewish worker. 3) That it induces the young Jewish workers to desert the Jewish laboring masses.

Neglect Jewish Youth?

Upon what evidence and reasoning does the Yugend base these accusations? Solely upon the fact that in some districts where the league has reorganized upon the nuclei and working area basis, the Jewish (and for that matter all language branches, regardless of nationality) have been liquidated. To anyone even slightly familiar with the aims and tactics of the Communist movement, these charges of the Yugend must seem to spring out of the deepest ignorance—or the deepest hypocrisy.

Surely, the pseudo-young revolutionists of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance must have read or heard about the thoroughgoing campaigns of reorganization and Bolshevization which the Communists and young Communists in this country (and all over the world) are carrying on. Surely, they must have read, if they read our literature at all, that the language, territorial branch form of organization has been proven archaic and unfitted to the needs of the revolutionary struggles of the workers, and that a new form, the shop nucleus, rooted in the mills and factories, has risen to take its place.

Forget Class Struggle.

They would know that the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party are reorganizing on the shop nucleus basis, because years of Communist activity have demonstrated its efficacy in the daily struggles of the workers and in the fight for the proletarian dictatorship.

But the "Marxists" of the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance, engrossed in their cultural pursuits, forget about the class struggle, except insofar as it provides an interesting topic of discussion. Because the shop nuclei form of organization disturbs their serene absorption in the difficult problems of promoting Jewish proletarian culture and art, they forthwith condemn it. Such is the extent of their revolutionary realism and devotion!

However, the Young Workers League in reorganizing, as the Yugend implies, is not overlooking the important task of winning the masses of young Jewish speaking workers to its standard. Towards this end it is setting up auxiliary organizations, Freiheit clubs, whose special function it is to propagandize among the young-Jewish workers and prepare them for active membership in the Young Workers League.

In this way the league begins to assume a homogeneous, compact form, adapted to the conditions of the class struggle in America. But at the same time, thru the instrumentality of the Freiheit clubs, it reaches into the mass of young Jewish speaking workers, with its propaganda program and demands, develops their class (not national) consciousness, and ultimately enrolls them in the shop and factory nuclei, the basic units of the league.

Hide Behind "Culture."

These units, being organized and functioning right on the job, enable the league to participate most effectively in the everyday struggles of the young workers, to influence them most directly and to win them for the revolutionary struggle.

But according to the Jewish Marxian Alliance, it is more important for the Jewish youth to speak and read Jewish, to discuss Jewish culture and art, than to win shorter hours of work and to carry on the struggle against the bosses. And this from an organization which sails under the flag of Marxism!

Class Divisions Not Racial.

To any class conscious young worker it must be apparent that the position taken by the Young Jewish Marxian Alliance is nationalistic, anti-working class. The divisions in modern society are not racial or national in their nature, but class. The young Jewish workers have no interests of the working class as a whole. To anyone even familiar with elementary Marxism this is an axiom.

Revolution Brings Culture.

In charging that the Young Workers League seeks to destroy the Jewish proletarian culture, The Youth Standard displays a complete misunderstanding. Not only will the proletarian revolution emancipate the workers from economic and political oppression, but it will lay the basis for the development of a real culture of humanity, untrammelled by economic and class interests, and into which will be poured the best of which the various national and racial cultures are capable, the Jewish included. The Young Workers League, in working with all possible energy and means for the achievement of the social revolution, is thereby promoting the cultural interests of the proletariat.

In appealing to the young Jewish workers to leave the Young Workers League, the Youth Standard is playing to their purely nationalistic instincts. It is going contrary to the class interests of the Jewish workers, as well as to the interests of the American workers as a whole.

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year—

DAILY WORKER BALL

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

LENGTHEN HOURS, SPEED-UP TOILERS AT MURRAY PLANT

Antiquated Machinery Cripples Many

By Worker Correspondent.
HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Feb. 17.—At the beginning of this month the time of severest unemployment, the Murray Body corporation did its share for the poor unemployed. In two of its plants it lengthened the regular straight-time working hours from 50 to 54. That means: those inside the gates sweat longer to make those outside the gates freeze longer.

Cut Piece Rates.
At the same time they equipped the men with new badges, keeping back a \$2.00 security for each badge. That means thousands of dollars of easy money. Lengthening of hours go hand in hand nicely with cuts in piece rates.

The following letter was circulated thru the departments of the various plants.

"February 8th, 1926.
"To all department heads and foremen:
"During the past few months we have had entirely too many cases of new men being injured in the performance of their work. In some cases men have been on the job but three or four days and due to injuries received had to have a finger or two amputated.

"This is very serious—There is no need for this to happen.
"Hereafter, when new men are employed for any department, it will be the duty of the foreman to instruct all such men as to the dangers of the various machines they will come in contact with, and also how to avoid accidents.

"Foremen will be held responsible for all accidents occurring in their respective departments in the future.
"L. A. McDowell,
"Manufacturing Manager."

Antiquated Machines Cripple Many.
The Murray corporation does not blame the many injuries on the low piece rates, whipping the men on to frantic speed for the sake of a living. It does not blame them on antiquated machinery, crowded together for want of floor space or on lack of modern safety devices.

Instead the Murray Body corporation blames all this on its foremen, the underlings who are employed to speed up, economize in machinery and material.

"Profits First" is Motto.
"Safety First," they paint on the on badges, exhibit on leaflets. Spell walls, print on card boards, inscribe it "Profits First" and you have their spirit.

Workers do all the work, take all the chances, suffer all the injuries. Bosses feel glorious in doing all the bossing, all the managing, all the profitting.

This Week's Prizes!

Send in a story—make it short, give the facts, and a prize may be yours!

No. 1—First prize will be a new book now on the press: "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen. A beautiful edition of an unusual book.

No. 2—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, as a second prize of a book of beautiful working class poems written in Fort Leavenworth prison.

No. 3—Makes an attractive third prize: "The Russell-Scott Nearing Debate" on the Soviet form of government.

Write—Rush—Order a Bundle of the issue in which your story appears!

Exploitation at Vegetable Oil Co. Drives Workers Mad

By HARRY WESTON
(Worker Correspondent)

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 17.—A few weeks ago a crazed Negro was seen running from door to door and shouting at the top of his voice that the world was coming to an end. After he had terrified the neighborhood with his jargon and antics, the police were notified and he was taken to a hospital as too dangerous to be at large.

At the hearing of the insanity board, the physicians reported the cause of his temporary loss of mind: They said the terrific heat of the "copra" cookers at which he works at the Vegetable Oil corporation went to his head. The case was discharged with the warning that if he went back to the same place he would be affected the same way and would have to be removed to the state hospital for the insane.

The Vegetable Oil corporation, situated here in Berkeley, in the west end, is one of the worst examples of exploitation. It has been in operation for the last five years, employing at the beginning practically all white labor, but due to the low wages and bad working conditions the white men gradually gave way to Negro and Mexican labor.

The unemployment situation here makes life very hard for the white worker and very much worse for Negro and Mexican workers.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING IN YOUR ARTICLE

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

THE RAUB SHIRT FACTORY GIRLS MUST UNIONIZE

Organize and Demand Better Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17.—There are about 35 girls working in Raub's shirt factory. All of them, with the exception of a few, are piece workers. The work is divided into sections and is paid per dozen. The prices are so low that the average wages are \$10 to \$12 a week. Very few make \$16 or \$17.

Girls Dissatisfied.
The girls are not satisfied and are kicking about the low wages, but what do they do to better their conditions? After working there a few months they quit and look for better jobs.

The boss does not lose anything, because no skillful workers are required. On the "window," "Girls who can run a Every few weeks you can see a sign power sewing machine wanted." As soon as a few girls become disgusted and quit the boss gets in a new group of workers.

To quit a job and look for a better one is not the best method to better our conditions.
Why do we spend all day in shops? Why do we work so hard at the machines? We don't expect to become millionaires, but we do expect after working hard all week to get out our pay envelope to pay our board, to get a new dress or a pair of shoes when the old ones are worn out.

Organize—Fight Boss.
There is but one way for us workers at Raub's shirt factory to better our conditions and that is to get together, organize—and fight for the following demands:
The 8-hour day; 5-day week; a living wage; the right to organize into a union and maintain union conditions.

Set Minimums Wage.

BOSTON—(FP)—The Massachusetts minimum wage commission sets \$9 a week as the minimum for inexperienced girls and women and \$13 for those with a year's experience—a dollar a week more than last year in the candy industry.

ROYAL COMMISSION SUPPORTS CORPORATION IN ATTACK ON THE MILITANT NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The heroic struggle of the miners of Nova Scotia, Canada, against the crushing down of their wages by the British Empire Steel Corporation, known as "Besco" to the workers of Canada, resulted in the federal government appointing a commission to investigate the situation. As was to be expected the commission has upheld the corporation on every point, and has issued a report that not only supports the corporation in reducing the miners' wages but also threatens the existence of the United Mine Workers in that district.

The following article written by Jim McLachlan, militant leader of the Nova Scotia miners, should be of interest to all workers, and especially the anthracite and bituminous miners who are struggling today in this country against the attacks of the operators.

By JIM McLACHLAN
(Continued from last issue)
Class Warfare Got Results.

Both Besco and the commission appeared to be all worked up because the miners had injected into their life and their struggles some of the teachings and tactics of the Communists, but both failed to show where the miners had not benefited by these tactics. As a matter of fact the report shows the exact opposite.

The report says that the miners were justified in resisting the wage reduction in the year 1922. But it was exactly in that year that the miners put up an effective fight by striking on the job and finally calling their first hundred per cent strike. By these tactics they raised their wage by over eighty cents per day. The Commission also says that the Corporation would have been justified in reducing the wages in the year 1923. But in that year Dan Livingstone and the men who believed in any method of warfare that brought results to the miners were in office and Besco knew that a cut in that year with these men at the head of the union, meant a 100 per cent strike and any other thing that was calculated to bring results for the workers. The commission is very hard on the 100 per cent strike. This is what it has to say on that head:

"It is inconceivable that reasonable persons could look upon such action (the 100 per cent strike) with favor or tolerance."
The men in office in 1923, like the Communists, were not overburdened with a superstitious reverence for what was "inconceivable to reasonable persons," hence, that reduction in wage rates was not pulled off in 1923. The commission has dealt lightly with the capitalization of the company. They show that some 54,000,000 of water has been injected into the corporation at one time or another. The commission says that when Besco comes to add its little item of 19,000,000 of water:

"It apparently followed, in the capitalization of its assets and the issue of organization stock, a practice which had been adopted by its constituent companies at their inception, and a practice which we are advised has not been uncommon in Canadian companies."
So they are all doing it, and when the miners call a 100 per cent strike,

because they refuse to have their families starved to pay dividends on water, then these hypocrites hold up their hands about "unreasonable men." It is also recommended that Besco shall pay a little more for the coal it uses in its steel works but not more than the exact cost of production.

The Heart of the Trick.

When you have waded thru this sea of words, you are very apt to miss the heart of the whole report if you are not careful. What is the cause of all the trouble in and about these coal mines anyway? Why cannot the miner and his employer live at peace with each other? For this simple reason: the operators run the mines to make profit, the miners dig coal to make a living, and these two ends just won't jibe under present conditions. The miners want a living, the operators want profits. Which of these two "wants" should receive the prime and first consideration? The commission, this unprejudiced commission, has left no doubt on that question. Profits come first, and these must be maintained even if the present low standard of living of the coal miners has to be reduced still further. Paragraph 16 of the report is the vital thing in this report for the miners to consider. Here is the heart of the trick that is about to be played and for this reason we give the entire paragraph:

"16—Future Wage Regulation—We have already emphasized our belief that certainty of a continuance of peaceful relations is, after so many recent eruptions, absolutely essential to rehabilitate remunerative trading, and to permit of the operations of the pits being developed upon the basis of regular and steady employment. A short term settlement is therefore to be deprecated most strongly. There are two alternatives, it seems to us, before the parties; either:

"(1) To fix a general wage variation now in the light of existing facts—and our deductions from them for a term of, say, two years at least;
"(2) To fix that variation now, but to let it apply only until such time as a scheme has been worked out, and is in operation, for the automatic regulation of wage fluctuations at stated intervals—say, every six months—over a longer period of years, say at least three years—in the light of the ability of the coal operations to pay. The ability to pay would be tested by agreed data, which would be incorporated in the scheme. Any scheme of this kind to be satisfactory must be worked out by the parties themselves, with the help and advice of competent accountants appointed by each party, and should operate under the supervision of these accountants. It might prove helpful to the parties if any discussions they had in regard to the framing of such a scheme were presided over by an independent chairman who would in no sense be an arbitrator in their negotiations. We do not go so far as to make a suggestion to this effect, but merely mention it for the consideration of the parties.

Regulation of War Fluctuations
"We strongly recommend that the second course suggested in paragraph 16 be adopted. This scheme might provide for the variation of wages as a reflection of variations in selling prices, or as a reflection of variations in some other agreed factor; but we prefer that the test should be the proceeds of the industry.

"Machinery would be agreed upon for the relevant figures to be continuously returned, audited and adjusted under the supervision of accountants for both parties and any variation of wage found to be due would be applied automatically in the wages for the succeeding period without discussion or friction between the parties. Since the ascertainment and verification of the figures would take time, an interval should be left between the first period of ascertainment and the period governed. The first period of ascertainment could be made the period from Feb. 1 to July 31, 1926, to take effect from Nov. 1, 1926; and the next period of ascertainment would be August 1, 1926 to Jan. 31, 1927, to take effect from April 1, 1927, and so on.

The operation of such a scheme would be subject to a provision that wages were not in any event to be reduced below an agreed level or standard. The length of period during which the scheme should operate—albeit we have suggested three years as a minimum—would in a measure depend upon the standard fixed, and the standard itself would depend upon the position of the industry at the time of fixing it, the cost of living, and the extent to which outside competition is regulated by operation of the tariff. If the returns for any period of ascertainment showed that the pro-

'TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA' SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, MARCH 7

Trybuna Robotnicza, the Polish Communist organ, will celebrate its second anniversary by mass meetings all over the country.

In Chicago, a concert and mass meeting will mark the anniversary. The concert will be held at the Shonehofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., Sunday, Mar. 7, at 2 p. m. Besides speakers in English, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian, there will be an excellent musical program.

The Lithuanian Chorus, the Freiheit Singing Society, the Russian Mandolin Orchestra, a Russian dance by Miss Jean Blask, Comrades Hilda Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechmidt dancing the Tarantella, an Ukrainian mandolinist and a Russian accordionist are among the musical numbers that have been planned for this concert.

ceeds were not enough to remunerate capital within that period, as well as sustain the standard wage, then rather than reduce wages below the standard, the deficit due to capital would be carried forward as a charge to be met out of the balance left over in succeeding periods.

Forcing the Miners Down.

So there you have it. In the first instance the standard of wages is to be fixed on the "ability of the coal operations to pay." Then you get your three-year contract, and if during the life of that contract, it is found that the standard has been fixed too high, then all the deficits borne by your employer during the three-year period are heaped together and the next three-year contract will see your standard of living reduced by at least the amount of deficit that capital is supposed to have suffered the previous three-year period.

In other words, miners, this long-winded paragraph tells you that capital is not supposed to suffer any deficits, but it's all right to reduce your standard of living. What is more, there are to be two accountants who will give you the figures that all of these changes are to be made from and the changes go into operation automatically. That is how peace is to be brot to the coal industry in this province. Will the miners agree to such a scheme? We do not believe they will; they cannot help but fight to the death, for the living of the workers being the first charge against the industry in which they are engaged.

Every miner before accepting this report wants to consider very carefully these words that this scheme is "for the automatic regulation of wage fluctuations at stated intervals." By regulation of wages the miners delegate to two accountants all the functions of their union. No more mass meetings to discuss whether you will accept a cut, no use even for a local union meeting to waste time over any wage change; the accountants do all that, now and as far as the wage question is concerned, your union might as well disband. Accept this report and you will surely establish peace, the peace of the graveyard where the inmates are dead trade unionists of a dead union.

TOILERS PROTEST AGAINST TERROR RULE IN POLAND

Chicago to Have Mass Meeting Feb. 28

The prosecutions, mass arrests and brutal assaults on the national minorities in Poland are growing greater and greater. Thousands of workers and peasants are in jail. The Polish secret police torture them during the "investigations." Many workers and peasants die two or three days after these "investigations."

In some cases, when the hangmen of the Polish government are not able to frame up some arrested worker or peasant because of lack of evidence, they do "away with him" by shooting him under some pretext.

Jan. 18 a worker, Gardinski, was arrested in Grodno. He was suspected to be a Communist and a member of the Central Committee of Polish Communist Party. No evidence to this effect could be found by the secret police. The authorities of Grodno decided to send him to Warsaw "for further investigations." On his way from the prison to the railroad station, he was killed.

This incident is not the only one. Hundreds of such incidents could be cited. Every worker or peasant that is arrested never knows whether he will see his family again. When relatives try to visit them in jails, they are arrested and beaten. Union headquarters are raided and closed. Officers of workers' organizations are arrested for merely being officers.

The working-class of America must in the strongest manner protest against this barbarian treatment of their brothers in Poland. Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian branches of International Labor Defense are calling a protest meeting Friday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock in the Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. Speakers in English and other languages will tell of the conditions in Poland. Demonstrate your international solidarity with your Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian brothers in Poland.

Abandon Labor Temple.

SEATTLE—(FP)—The Seattle Central Labor council has decided that plans for a new labor temple are impracticable. With the movement at a low ebb this is regarded as no more for large financial responsibilities.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein, "Portschütz"
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

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Can the Workers Write for Our Press?

The Question of Worker Correspondents and Shop Bulletins.

By MARTIN ABERN
ARTICLE I.

THE party, THE DAILY WORKER, the language press are trying to build a staff and system of worker correspondents. These are the rank and file writers from the shops, mills and farms who really make a revolutionary paper live and throbbing with an understanding and feeling of the needs of the exploited masses. There has been a measure of success. Yet thousands more of shop and field writers are needed. Why don't we get them more quickly? Many comrades reply: We cannot write. Writing is too difficult for common workers. We do not know what to write about. This is not so, comrades. Here are some things which workers contend with in one form or another. They are matters that must be written of. What The Workers Can Write About.

(1). There is the speed-up system (what have you, Ford workers and others to say of that?) with its driving, grinding, pulverizing methods. There is the piece-work system. Work a little faster; make a little more; out of a job sooner; and more profits for the boss. How about those jobs where the workers' arms and legs work like a frenzy, faster than the clock ticks its toll of human blood and nerves?

Then, too, look at the double and triple shift system, human cattle rushing in and out, both when the sun rises and darkness sets in. There is the exhausting night work for millions in steel mills and foundries. Tens of thousands still toil in America for ten, twelve, and more hours each day. Bosses still demand overtime from workers without pay, except, perhaps, for a free lunch handout.

The Issue of Unemployment.
Regularly, some hundreds of thousands of men are laid off during the year, or work only part time. These practices are the rule under the cap-

italist system. They are a harm and a menace to the workers. Such a system and methods demand resistance and organized intelligent opposition to overcome. Tell THE DAILY WORKER and other workers' papers about all these things in your own blunt language, men of the shops.

Health and Safety Conditions

(2). Capitalism doesn't take much interest, unless forced by the organized might of the workers, in providing healthy and safe conditions of work and surroundings. Machinery, despite so-called "safety laws," isn't always in order. Machinery is often left in conditions offering great harm and injury to the workers. It costs too much to put in order; human legs, arms, life are cheaper. Mangled bodies fill a basket even as does sawdust. Workers in factories still are compelled to work with poisonous materials of all sorts where life is always in danger. Have the miners, painters, steel mill, chemical workers, nothing to say of these things?

Accidents do happen, it is said. How, if ever, are the toilers compensated, especially thru these most grasping "Workmen's compensation laws"? Does sunlight always pour in thru factory windows for the children working therein? Or is sunshine only for the hundreds of thousands of young men and women and children sweating in the cotton, beet and berry fields? Stockyards workers might tell us a few interesting details of stinking "sanitary" conditions, gross dirt and sickening ventilation, not to mention the work itself. Certainly, the workers can write of these, and offer ways to lead a struggle for improvement.

Violations of Union Agreements.
(3). Union men are acquainted only too well with repeated violations of working agreements, contracts and job regulations. Systematically there is discrimination against those milit-

ants who fight this undermining of union organizations. Honest and class conscious union men are no doubt disgusted with the way in which the union officialdom is following a policy of co-operation with the bosses—of class collaboration instead of class struggle. The coal miners, machinists, clothing workers surely have a few things to say and write about John L. Lewis, "Baltimore" and "Ohio" Bill Johnston, and "Golden Rule" Hillman. Every union member almost by instinct knows that compulsory arbitration, or any form of arbitration, of strike disputes, job mixups, means concessions to the boss and defeat for the workers. Government by injunction and arbitration is felt by the workers to mean: the pistol and sword are at their throats, what are you going to say and do about that?

Leaving the Unorganized in the Lurch.

(4). Unorganized workers are not acquainted with the practice in some "union" shops, where the union men get by with a certain contract and the unorganized are left in the lurch, holding the sack. Wage cuts, sometimes called "readjustments in the industry," as in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, take place regularly. The textile workers could vividly write or tell what that means in their lives. Or sometimes, instead of direct wage cuts, speed-up work is demanded, or better machinery is installed giving greater production at the same nominal pay. Have the workers nothing to say of how to meet this exploitation? How much profit is made from the labor of workers? What is really necessary to live like human beings? How does the advance of the technique of production affect them? Shall machine development be stopped, if it could, or shall all this be controlled for the benefit of the workers?

The System of Industrial Spies
(5). There is hardly a worker who

cannot speak of the blacklist system, the "rustling card," the use of industrial spies, thugs, guards, gunmen, police, soldiers in strikes, lock-outs, etc. Workers, young and old, are well acquainted with the more subtle methods used by the bosses against the workers. For instance: Bosses welfare associations; workers stock companies and schemes; "Be a shareholder in the factory—be a boss yourself." Then the many clubs, sport associations, etc. In the factories, such as the Western Electric, thru which the class instincts and tendencies, become warped in the workers. There are also the fake "joint workers' committees" and outspoken company unions. Worker correspondents have experienced much of these. Have they any solution?

These are only a few of thousands of things which workers can write about, not to say anything of what shop nuclei can do about them. Surely enough to start any worker going. Now go ahead and write! Become worker correspondents! But wait a while. There's lots to write about, it is admitted; only we can't write English or know how to write.

The excuse of not being able or having time to write is a slim excuse indeed. It can be done. If our DAILY WORKER and language press are really to become mass revolutionary organs, there will have to be a wide system of worker correspondents, both in the English and foreign languages. Nor will it be possible for our shop nuclei to issue shop bulletins unless in the factory, the members first, and later also the other workers, will contribute to the shop bulletin. That means a group of worker correspondents in each factory and nucleus. Thus will we reach the workers with the Communist message. But how shall we get our comrades to write? In the next article are some suggestions and ways.

(Article II in next issue)

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The Next Step in the Anthracite

As we predicted when we first commented on the outcome of "Black Friday" at Philadelphia, the Lewis machine was able to so maneuver as to crush all opposition at the hastily-called Scranton tri-district convention. The steam roller technique operated flawlessly. The first act was to cut down representation so that instead of one delegate for each hundred members the proportion was one to each five hundred. This enabled the machine more easily to guard against the opposition delegates being selected. The haste with which the convention was called precluded the possibility of organizing determined opposition, even to the expressed sentiment of the membership indicated widespread repudiation of the Lewis surrender.

At the actual convention the stage was well set for the disgraceful performance that ensued. A brainless clown delivered a cheap jingo poem filled with scurrilous drivel against revolutionists. He was followed by a priest, one Curran, who eulogized Lewis as the greatest leader of all time. Extravagant praise was needed to conceal the monstrous betrayal. When one of their flunkies was in danger the anthracite barons sent in another one, whose mission it is to detract the attention of the miners from their misery on this earth by promising them, as Paul LaFargue so well said, "pay checks on the bank of heaven." After the strikers had endured six months of struggle and privation, had seen the left elements in their organization persecuted, jailed and reviled by a combination of police, judges, newspapers, thugs and traitorous labor officials, that other arm of capitalist tyranny, the clergy, was called in to preach contentment to them.

The jingo and the priest also served the purpose of consuming the time of the convention—thereby avoiding discussion of the main question—the sell-out at Philadelphia. When the steam roller was ready for the final crushing of the opposition, one delegate arose and asked the privilege of discussing the agreement. Lewis was speechless. Was it possible that a dissenter had managed to escape the juggernaut operating in the districts?

This flaw was overcome by one of the machine challenging the right of the delegate to sit in the convention because he had one time distributed "red" literature. Then Lewis recovered his composure and began his customary bull-dozing and terrorism, with the result that the recalcitrant was thrown out of the convention amidst the hooligan yells of the payroll gang.

The ratification by the rump convention of the "Black Friday" pact followed. This means a five-years' sentence to servitude of the miners of the anthracite region if the pact is carried out. It can be repudiated in two ways—first, the building of a strong opposition that will defeat Lewis and at another convention declare this convention illegal; or thru action of the miners refusing to abide by the decision and initiating a series of sharp struggles against the pact, reducing it to a mere scrap of paper. Either move entails the solidifying of a powerful left wing embracing thousands of miners who are determined in spite of all oppression and terror to rescue the union from the hands of the agents of capitalism that now control it in the interest of the mine barons.

A Professional Liar

One Donald Day, stationed in the nest of ex-czarist, counter-revolutionary spies, and slanderers of the Soviet Union, with headquarters at Riga, Latvia, is again exercising his putrid imagination, and spewing forth deliberate falsehoods, without an iota of foundation in fact, against the proletarian revolution.

Like others of his type he is so completely discredited as a persistent liar that he is not accorded the privileges of reliable reporters and dare not enter the confines of the nation he is paid to direct his assaults against. His latest fable is the hackneyed one of delegates from the various Parties of the world assembling in Moscow to explain why, with all the gold at their disposal, they have not produced revolutions in other countries.

Never at any time or any place have Communists labored under the illusion that revolutions could be manufactured to order with gold. Revolutions come about when the conditions in a given nation are so unbearable, when there is such widespread misery as a result of the collapse of the economic structure that there is no other way out, and when there are in existence powerful, well-disciplined parties to carry them out by mobilizing the masses for the struggle. If the Tribune would take the trouble to learn these exceedingly elementary facts it would not waste money on such creatures as Mr. Day.

Mellon-Coolidge Gang on Defensive

With the opposition to their regime striving to bring to light the criminal conspiracy of the aluminum trust, the Mellon-Coolidge supporters in the senate held a caucus yesterday and recommended a new rule intended to stop the series of inquiries by that body that have already resulted in the downfall of Daugherty, Denby, Fall and Roosevelt and that would have covered with shame the late Harding had he been unfortunate enough to have lived longer.

With Dawes in the chair of the senate clamoring to shut off debate whenever it becomes objectionable to the brigand machine and the republican supporters of the Mellon-Coolidge outfit moving against future investigations, the gigantic aluminum trust, with its ramifications extending to many industries, hopes to establish an even more strict dictatorship of big business than now exists at Washington.

The administration is on the defensive in the aluminum scandal, and is preparing, thru complete "gag" rule, to change its position by launching a counter blast that has as its objective the stifling of all criticism.

The coming congressional elections furnish an opportunity to turn the tide if the workers and impoverished farmers will challenge the Mellon candidates with class candidates, but nothing can be expected from the Borah bloc, appealing for the support of the masses of voters, except petty bourgeois futility.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

What the Bosses' Congress Wants to Do Against the Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

I. THE ASWELL BILL.
THERE are at least a dozen bills before congress which aim to limit in some way or other the rights of the foreign-born workers in the United States. Some of these bills are more outspoken than others in their objective to put the unnaturalized worker, in particular, and the foreign-born workers in general, at disadvantage economically and politically.

We herewith begin the first of a series of articles dealing with the most vicious of these bills before the sixty-ninth congress.

The first bill to be analyzed is the one introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana, one of the most backward states in the country.

Mr. Aswell's bill, known as HR-5583, introduced in the house on Dec. 15, 1925, provides "for the registration of aliens, and for other purposes." If some one thinks that the registration of aliens is bad enough, he will find upon examination that "other purposes" in this bill are even worse.

Will Register Workers!

LET us examine the main features of the Aswell bill. It says: "Every alien who enters the United States on or after the first day of registration as fixed in such proclamation shall be immediately registered in like manner by the immigration officials at the place of entry."

The sixty-ninth congress is as black as any worker would desire a congress not to be. Consequently there is today greater danger than at any time previously that bills of the Aswell type may be carried by congress. This provision means much more than mere registration on the first day of entry for immigrants. This bill provides furthermore that "every alien subject to registration as provided in this act shall, subsequent to his official registration, register once each following calendar year."

What does this mean? This means that of the millions of proletarians in this country, nearly 7,000,000 who are unnaturalized, who are foreign-born workers in this category, will have to register every year. Where can we stop at? What measures will the police and the governmental authorities in general take to insure the carrying out of this decision to register approximately 7,000,000 individuals? If the bill is to mean anything at all in practice, it will have to translate itself into a registration of all workers. Why? The answer is very plain.

The employing class government will have to find some ways of guaranteeing the proper execution of the provisions of this bill. This means in practice that workers would be stopped here and there, and now and then by some government official to ask them for their registration cards. Perhaps the workers might look "foreign" to some government official.

This in itself is already tantamount to registration. We know from our experiences with the military registration during the war that the registration was all-inclusive in effect insofar as the nuisance of being halted and stopped by government agents was concerned, although formally the statutes provided for military registration in classifications only of certain sections of the male population.

Of course the worker will have to pay the government an initial fee of \$10 and a subsequent fee annually of \$5 for this great privilege of being catalogued and indexed in the files of their exploiters.

Every Movement of Workers to Be Watched.

BUT there are even worse features than this one in the Aswell bill. Even annual registration is not enough of a check on the foreign-born worker for our exploiting class government. The bill goes on to provide that:

"Whenever any alien permanently removes from the district in which he is registered, he shall report to the post office of such district and give such information as may be required by regulation. He shall within two days after arriving in the district to which he removes, report to the post office of such district and likewise give such information as may be required by regulation."

What worse espionage system could one conceive? The workers' movements are thus checked up and followed very closely—and why? There can be only one reason animating the employing class and its government for proposing such methods of limiting the freedom of the working class. These methods have as their purpose the reduction of the mobility, the robbing of the freedom of the workers in order to cripple these millions of foreign-born and consequently the whole working class in their struggle against the exploiting class, for better conditions of life and employment.

Setting Up an Elaborate Espionage System.

HOW elaborate a spy system the government proposes to build up for the capitalists is shown by the provision of the bill which declares that: "Every alien shall, on demand, at any time exhibit his certificate of identification to any agent of the department of labor, to any state, territorial or local police, or peace officer, and to any other officers designated by the president."

Under this provision, the government, thru the president, may appoint a huge army of detectives, may empower and very likely will empower, a horde of private detective agents to act as a sort of special set of registrars. But how would these tools of the employing class know who is an alien and who is not, who is a foreign-born worker and who isn't, except by

questioning and examining any worker at all whom they would suspect of being foreign-born? This means, very plainly, the giving of power to a horde of detectives, agents to examine the workers and to control the movements of every worker in the United States, regardless of his nativity.

Even the committee on legislation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor could sense and did sense the terrible danger to the American working class lurking in bills of this character. In its last report to the fifty-fourth annual convention held at Atlantic City from October 5 to 18, 1925, this declaration was made: "This highly obnoxious measure which would, if enacted into law, mean the adoption by our government of the spying practices of private detective agencies."

"The potential danger of the principle embodied in this bill is very great. It has all the elements of a strike-crushing, union-breaking proposal."

As the executive council points out, "Bills of this kind are potentially dangerous because they can be frequently used by hostile interests to the injury and disadvantage of the labor movement."

Upon registering, the foreign-born worker will be compelled to give certain information to the agent of his boss, who does the registering. First of all, he will be compelled to make a report of all arrests or convictions in his record. A worker may have been arrested for refusing to obey a notorious injunction. A worker may have been arrested for talking to a scab. A worker may have been arrested for not being able to meet certain bills and thus getting into financial difficulties. All such arrests must be reported to the government. We do not doubt that the use of such information will prove of value to the ruling class and to the exploiters in their efforts to break the backbone of resistance to their wage-slashing and union-smashing campaign.

Preventing Foreign-Born Workers From Becoming Citizens.

MR. ASWELL has quite a handsome appetite when it comes to measuring his concern for the welfare of the employing class. He would have every unnaturalized foreign-born worker also provide to the agents of the government "any other information, as specified by regulations, bearing upon the fitness of such aliens for citizenship." Activity in strikes, political activity, participation in any of the more conscious cultural movements of the working class, would of course be considered by the government agents, at the head of whom would be the secretary of labor, as information indicating the lack of fitness of the foreign-born worker registered for American citizenship. It is clear that this provision of the

law not only declares for registration and cataloging but provides for the perpetuating of the disadvantageous position in which the foreign-born worker finds himself at some time or other because of his not having been naturalized yet. What chance does an active striker stand of getting his citizenship papers? All of this information gathered by the government would be placed at the disposal of the big bosses. The government agents would welcome and utilize to the fullest extent this opportunity to pry into the lives and conditions of the foreign-born, of the unnaturalized workers, and then to turn over the findings to the class that dominates the government machinery.

The President—Chief Strikebreaker.
THE president, who is commander-in-chief of the army, this bill gives additional powers, when it provides that "Whenever, in the judgment of the president, the interests of the national defense require, he may, by proclamation, require all or any part of the aliens required to be registered by this act, to report at such times and places as he shall fix."

The implications of this section of the bill are far more dangerous to the workers than it would appear on the face of a cursory reading of the words. Picture to yourself a strike of coal miners, amongst whom there are thousands of unnaturalized, foreign-born workers. The company is in a tight fix because of the effectiveness of the strike. Some scabs try to approach the coal pits. The workers welcome the scabs in an appropriate manner. The strikers speak to the scabs in the only language they understand. Forthwith the president, under the guise of the demands of national defense, orders the thousands of unnaturalized, of foreign-born workers to move out of the strike zone and to go elsewhere. This would entail the arrest of thousands of workers and would mean the breaking up of the strike.

No more monstrous strike-breaking measure has ever been proposed before congress than this Aswell bill.

Fines and Prisons for the Workers.

SO close a tab do the capitalist agents propose to have on the workers that the bill provides: "Whenever the physical appearance of an alien registered under this act is changed materially, such alien shall report such facts to the post office of the district in which he is registered."

Truly, not even in the worst days of chattel slavery was such a system of limitations, restrictions and barriers worked out for the enslaved. And who unto the workers who fall to register. A hundred dollars fine or sixty days' prison or a combination of the two will be the reward awaiting such a worker. Then, should a worker give his information to the government agents in such a way as to enable the latter to call the statements of the registered proletariat

misrepresentation or false, then the unnaturalized working man may be put in the position of having to pay a fine of not more than \$5,000 or being imprisoned for not more than two years, or to be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

A New Deportation Ruse.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS are provided as a minimum for the initial expense of enforcing this bill. The crowning infamy of this notorious strikebreaking measure is the section providing that: "Any alien who is convicted of a violation of any provision of this act shall be immediately taken into custody upon the warrant of the secretary of labor and deported."

Could there be devised a more deadly, effective system of union-smashing than that provided in the Aswell bill? Recent years have seen the foreign-born workers participate actively with increasing frequency in strikes and in other struggles of the working class against the exploiters. This bill aims to cripple the weaker section of our working class, which happens to be foreign-born. The capitalists know very well that a blow struck at one section of the working class is a blow at the whole working class, at every section of the working class.

They have picked out the foreign-born as the ones to attack first in their new frontal onslaught because they figure that the foreign-born workers are the most vulnerable, are the weakest because of language difficulties, because of their lack of knowledge, or rather because of their insufficient knowledge of the customs and conditions of the country.

All Workers Menaced.
THE foreign-born workers are part of the American working class. The native workers will not be fooled by these dastardly maneuvers of the bosses. The answer of the trade unions and the other labor organizations to this campaign of the exploiters will be the formation of big councils for the protection of foreign-born workers thruout the country. The dangers of the Aswell and other bills of this type being enacted into law in this country are very great. There is only one force that can prevent these bills from becoming law. This is the power of the organized working masses, united on a class basis to destroy these efforts of the capitalists to perpetuate and strengthen their hold on the political and economic resources of the country.

Greater efforts than ever should now be made to draw the foreign-born workers who are not yet union members into the labor unions. A more intensive and extensive campaign for uniting the forces of the workers politically is now the order of the day. The American workmen will show that they know how to handle all of these plans for establishing detective agency government in the United States.

Tomsky Speaks on the Work of the Trade Unions

Comrade Tomsky stressed in his speech on the tasks of the trade unions that the principles defined at the eleventh party congress under the leadership of Lenin for trade union work, had remained in force to this day and had completely justified themselves. In this resolution which defined the essence of the new economic policy and of the socialist state industry and the state capitalist economic forms, the task of the trade unions is stated to be that of defending the interests of the working class under the relations created by this new economic policy. The trade unions must carry out this task more energetically, they must take more account of the voices, the opinions and the just demands of the masses of the workers.

Unions Must Defend Workers.
Tomsky pointed to the existence of certain abnormal instances where some trade union bodies, failing to recognize their task as the protection of the interests of the workers, had settled always all questions with the leadership of the shops and with the party nuclei over the heads of the workers and without consulting the latter at all. Some trade union officials have gone too far in their economic zeal and have simply accepted all the proposals of the economic institutions. The conflicts which occurred in the beginning of 1925 in several textile factories were caused by such abnormal instances.

In those instances where the trade unions properly carried out their direct tasks and maintained a close connection with the working masses, no such conflicts occurred. Under the new economic policy, the leaders of the state economic undertakings who must control their undertakings according to the principle of rentability, must certainly, in consequence of an exaggerated economic zeal, commit mistakes. The task of the trade unions in the state industry is to protect the material interests of the workers. The united block of the shop council, shop leadership and party nucleus with a mutual covering of all measures, as this can be seen in certain places, is not normal.

Support Correct Measures.

The trade unions should support the correct measures of the shop leadership, the shop council must never

forget for one moment that the red factory director is a leading person in the work of socialist reconstruction, a representative of the class interests of the workers, but the trade unions must take the greatest care to see to it that no bureaucratic and over-zealous measures in contradiction to the interests of the working class are taken, and in such cases they must not accept them without criticism, but they must correct them.

Tomsky then quoted figures showing the quick growth of all the trade unions. The Landworkers' Union with 370,000 members in October 1924 and 704,000 members in October, 1925. The Building Workers' Union has grown quickest. In 1925 the industrial unions increased their membership by 14 per cent, the non-industrial unions by 16 per cent.

Educate Peasant Youth.
These new members in the industrial unions come not so much from the working youth as from the older workers returning from the village where they spent the lean years, but from the peasant youth, particularly in the textile industry. This peasant youth has brought new opinions into the shops, they have not yet learnt to look at the shops as the older workers do who won the shops with their own hands and have built them up with their own forces. It is the immediate task of the trade unions to raise these new sections of the working class both politically and culturally and to draw them into the general social life as otherwise there would be too wide a rift between the economic and culturally progressive older workers and the newly arrived workers.

At the present moment 89 per cent of all the workers are organized in trade unions, in comparison with 90 per cent at the beginning of the year. Tomsky pointed to the increasing number of cases of larceny in the shops' councils and declared that this form of crime must be fought not only by firm judicial measures, but also by the introduction of better forms of reckoning up between the shop councils and their electors. Communist trade unionists should account for themselves not only to the Communist fractions, but also as far as possible to all non-party elections. The collective agreements should not be merely worked out, but all of the workers interested should be previous-



TOMSKY
Head of the Russian Trade Unions

ly acquainted with the details and should propose alterations to them. If in doing this the workers make exaggerated wage demands, this is not a misfortune, the trade unions will then discuss with them and explain to them the economic possibilities of the shop.

As long as wage labor exists, the workers will always demand higher wages than they get. The workers will come to know the situation of the shop by taking a close part in the discussion of all the details of the collective agreements. The participation of the trade unions in the formation of the plans for production should not only take place in the leading economic institutions where trade union representatives are present, but also in the shops where the trade unionists have a better opportunity of observing practically the correctness of the plans. The incorrectness of making a rule of regulating conflicts thru the party must be pointed out and demanded that the normal process for arbitration be adopted.

Democracy must be established inside the trade unions, the Communist leadership of the unions must be secured thru the Communist fractions, and the petty interferences of the party in the trade union work must be abolished. Tomsky pointed out that for instance when the last elections for the Moscow shop councils took place, the Communist fraction had not adopted the procedure of putting up a prepared list of candidates but

had permitted the setting up of candidates thru the whole trade union membership, the Communists had increased the number of their representatives and a great activity had been developed by the non-party workers in the shops.

Unions Carry on Cultural Work.
Tomsky pointed to the important successes won by the cultural work of the trade unions. The trade union clubs had increased their number inside two years by 120 per cent and their libraries by 300 per cent.

Tomsky stressed once again the necessity for the realization of a workers' democracy inside the trade unions, for a close and constant raising of the activity and the securing of the possibility of free criticism for all trade union members. Tomsky then proceeded to describe the international work of the Russian unions.

World Trade Union Unity.

Tomsky pointed to the success won by the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. thru the slogan of the international unity of the trade union movement. To many perhaps, the alliance of the young and revolutionary Russian trade unions with the oldest unions, the English, which were accounted conservative, may seem peculiar. Nevertheless this alliance will become understandable when one thinks of the world economic causes responsible for the leftward movement of the British working class. The declaration of Purcell at the conference of the American Federation of Labor that the European and American workers stood before the dilemma, either to raise the level of the workers of the colonial and half-colonial countries, the workers of India, China, etc., to the level of the European working class or themselves sink to the level of the workers in the colonial and half-colonial countries, is characteristic.

The English trade unions are interested in preventing the move of capitalism towards cheap colonial labor power. The application of the Dawes plan to Germany, the strengthening of Germany's capacity to compete in the market, the lowering of the wages and the conditions of life of the German workers leads unavoidably to the worsening of the economic situation of the British working class which is reacting more than ever before to the offensive of capital. The latter has not only not come to an

end, but it is turning into a political offensive, as this has always been in the history of the class struggle.

Left Wing in British Unions.
In face of the opposition of the trade unions and the new tendencies in their movement, British capitalism adopts the tactic prophesied by Marx: It attacks the right of the trade unions to take a part in political struggles, and this is the first attempt of English capitalism to follow up an economic offensive against the working class with a political one. These are the reasons for the leftward movement of the British working class which is becoming the leader in the struggle for international trade union unity and which is seeking to establish a center of action which could regulate on a wide scale the wage conditions and the whole economic working class movement. The struggles of the Russian unions for trade union unity is the logical consequence of the previous united front campaign of the Communist parties.

The Anglo-Russian trade union alliance, promotes the ripening process of the contradictions inside the Amsterdam International inside which the protest voices against such an unheard of action as the work of co-operation with the International Labor Office of the capitalist league of nations, are becoming ever louder. The correspondence of the Russian Unions with Amsterdam has limited itself to the formal question: Shall a conference take place with or without conditions?

Want Conference With Amsterdam.
We demand a meeting with Amsterdam to consider the question of the establishment of unity in the international trade union movement, without any limiting conditions in order to retain the right of presenting the question of unity in all its details. The justness of our demand that the representatives of the two opposing camps in the working class movement should meet without any conditions in order to clear up all misunderstandings in an objective manner, is so clear that our demand received the sympathy of practically the whole British working class movement.

(Concluded tomorrow)
"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

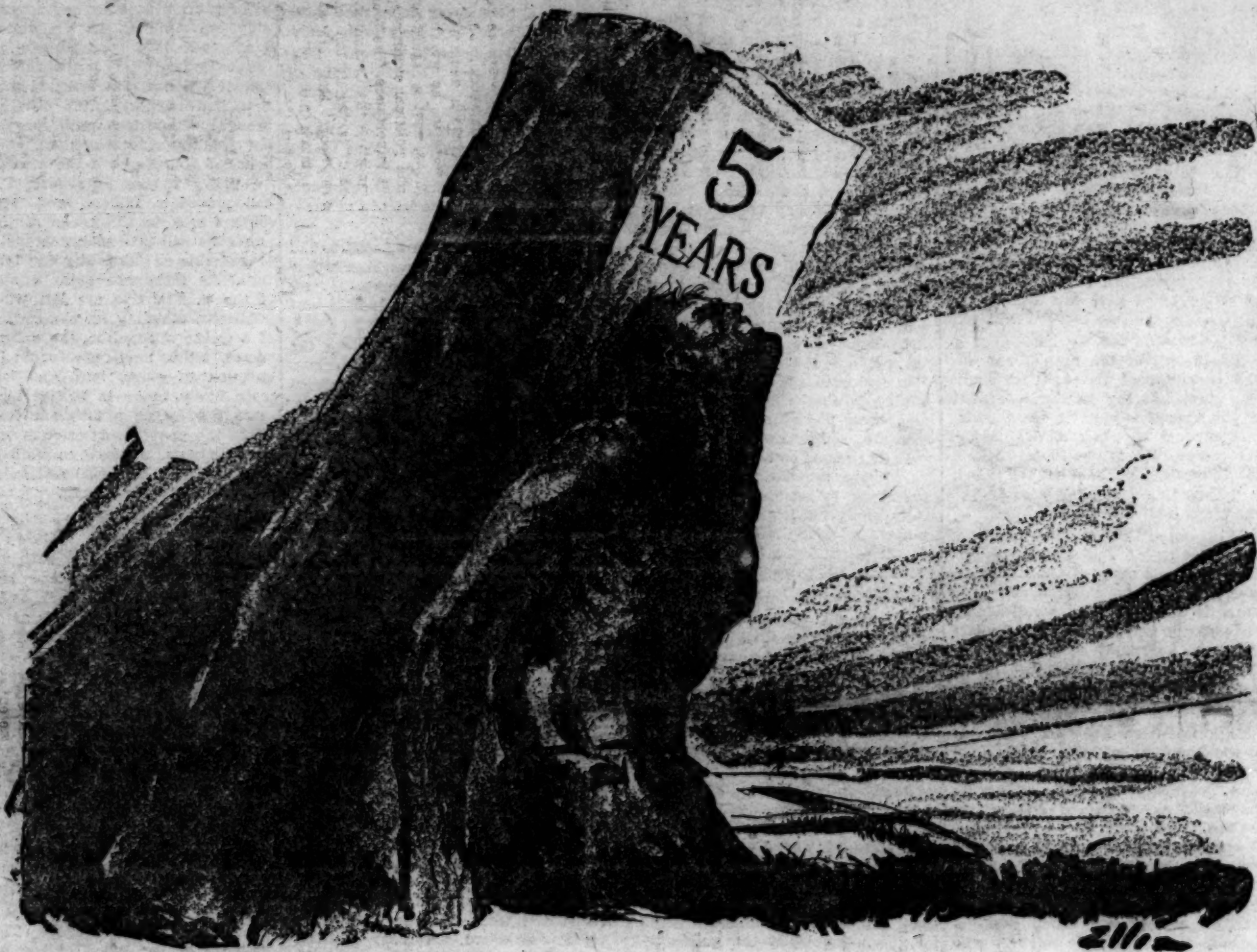
Robert Minor
Editor

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Buried Alive



John L. Lewis, betrayer of the United Mine Workers of America, has led the anthracite miners into a trap for the mine owners. Fred Ellis, the cartoonist, here shows the anthracite miner "buried alive" for five years by the contract which Lewis made with the bosses. But a militant struggle of the coal diggers against the treacherous Lewis and his allies, the mine owners, will win control of the United Mine Workers' Union for the mine workers—and the mine workers can escape from the trap.

What Price Does Judas Get?

The five-month anthracite strike has ended in a victory for the operators. They have secured all that they went after at the beginning of the negotiations, that is, no wage increase, no check-off, arbitration and a five-year contract.

This victory for the operators and defeat for the miners was possible because John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, used his position in the union and his control of the entire union apparatus to prevent the miners throwing their full force into the struggle. Lewis has earned whatever reward the operators will give him including the post of secretary of labor in the Coolidge cabinet in connection with which he has been mentioned so frequently.

The miners thruout the struggle never wavered. The 158,000 strikers showed the same willingness to fight as they have for twenty-five years. At the beginning of the strike the fact that the maintenance men were at work safeguarding the property of the operators did not worry the miners. They believed their officials when they said that the strike was going to be "just a holiday." But as the months dragged on the strikers began demanding that the maintenance men be withdrawn. The same thing with the washeries that the officialdom allowed to work. And toward the end of the strike the general grievance committee of District 1 opposed the Lewis policy.

The miners showed that they were willing to fight had they been given a strong lead. But the entire apparatus of the union was in the hands of the agents of the operators and they used it to suppress all steps toward militant action on the part of the rank and file.

Instead of a 100 per cent militant strike Lewis conducted

negotiations. From the beginning he was in favor of the operators' terms. The man who signed the Jacksonville agreement which hogtied the bituminous miners would not be against a similar agreement for the hard coal diggers. The months of negotiations were carried on by Lewis with one purpose: To secure an agreement which would give the operators what they wanted, framed in such a manner that he could claim it as a victory before the miners. The various plans, and the maneuvers of the Coolidge politicians, were all bent in this direction.

The steps thru which Lewis went in the negotiations show this. The Scranton Tri-District wage scale convention demanded a ten per cent wage raise, the checkoff, no arbitration and a short term agreement. Lewis first shunted the wage raise into the background and played up the check-off. Then the checkoff was forgotten and he bluffed that he was absolutely opposed to arbitration when he said that he would never agree to the arbitration of the very lives of the miners. Finally the agreement was signed and the operators have gotten what they went after: No wage increase, no checkoff, arbitration and a long-term agreement.

As soon as the agreement was signed the capitalist press reported that stocks shot up in Wall Street. Editorial writers dilated on the long period of peace ahead in the anthracite. The entire ruling class of the country heaved a great sigh of relief. The 158,000 workers had been defeated—profits were safe and greater profits were to come.

The miners return to the mines to work under this agreement. The operators will take full advantage of it to reduce

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Labor in Ireland

By G. McLay.

AT present there is not a Communist Party in Ireland.

Formed in November, 1921, shortly before the signing of the treaty, the Communist Party of Ireland was only about eight months in existence when the civil war broke out. Born in the hull of the truce, the party was very soon cradled in the lap of the armed revolt by its immediate decision to take up arms with those remaining true to the republican cause, thus fulfilling the revolutionary need of helping on the struggle for national freedom in order to weaken the forces of imperialism—Great Britain.

The stress of the struggle proved a great strain on the resources of such a young organization. Imprisonments, raids, made it very difficult to carry on. Despite the difficulties of illegality, the Worker's Republic, the party organ, was published every week except for the first two weeks of the fighting, and very considerable propaganda carried on among the republican forces urging the adoption of an economic program suited to the needs of the town workers and peasants of Ireland. The efforts in this direction failed with the leaders, but had good results among the rank and file of the republicans.

The defeat of the republicans and the cessation of the fighting, found the party sharing in the aftermath of the struggle—quarrels about policy and conduct of party affairs. Before the end of 1923, it was found impossible to continue publishing the Worker's Republic, and shortly after this the party was disbanded.

Thus ended the first attempt, since the shooting of James Connolly, to form the mass party of Irish workers, and though only a little over two years in existence, the revolutionary activities of the party gained for it a tremendous amount of latent adherence that is now part of the forces shaping toward the forming of a workers' party on a larger and wider basis.

The dissension and chaos that led to the break up of the Communist Party of Ireland has been general, both politically and industrially, in the labor movement in Ireland for the last three years. This is the natural outcome of the national split and struggle. Consider that the workers who formed the bulk of the free state forces on one side in the armed struggle and of the republicans on the other, are the same workers who make up the trade unions—and at

once the fundamental reason for the divisions in the ranks of the labor movement is apparent. This is the real cause of the break away from the Irish Transport & General Workers Union to set up the workers' union of Ireland. This has greatly aggravated the discord but is not the first cause of it, as so often asserted. How the employers have benefitted by the disunity in general and the splitting of the largest trade union in Ireland in particular, will be seen later.

In Irish revolutionary history, the setting up of the free state will be recorded as the betrayal of the national struggle by the employers' obtaining a certain amount of economic freedom. Immediately this had been done by force of arms, the great demand of the employers was cheaper production, and economy in the affairs of the state, including the municipal and other local bodies. Economic pressure had forced many workers into the free state army. Soon the most of them were demobilized, thus adding to the already large numbers of the unemployed. Systematic onslaughts on wages have been the order, taking the workers section by section. Municipal councils, such as Dublin and Cork, that refused to use their powers to reduce the wages of their employees and to bludgeon down the standard of living generally, have been dissolved and commissioners appointed to do the dirty work. Tariffs have been placed on clothes, boots, furniture, confections, tobacco, soaps and other goods coming into the country. These are the methods of the capitalists to enable the small and badly equipped Irish industries to compete against the highly organized industries of Great Britain, Germany and other countries.

Very few of unemployed in the free state get any unemployment benefit or the "dole" as it is called. The exact numbers of the unemployed is not known. They have little or no organization, and what they have are on the charity-collecting basis. Attempts at organizing them have been on wrong lines, and so the government does as it likes because there is no organization to take up the cudgels on their behalf. There must be at least 60,000 to 70,000 unemployed in the free state of whom only about one in every twelve gets the "dole." They have to depend on charitable organizations and their friends and relatives. Under guise of doing something for the unemployed the government has set up relief works on a small

scale. This has mostly meant getting necessary work done, such as road making, at wages much lower than the trade union rates. The latest instance of this is the Shannon scheme, which is to provide electric power for the whole of the free state. Because of the low wages offered, the scheme has been boycotted. Here also the resistance of the workers has broken down, principally because the unemployed ex-soldiers (national army) have been used by the government contractors as scabs for the unloading of ships with material for the scheme in Limerick harbor and on the job itself. One more in the long sequence of defeats for the Irish workers during the last three years.

Increased competition from Denmark and Sweden and the raising of the ban on Canadian cattle has greatly reduced agricultural exports to the impoverished British market, and so the agricultural workers share in the unemployment and onslaughts on wages and the general miserable conditions of life now the lot of the workers.

Such is the condition of affairs, and never were the Irish workers worse prepared to meet the combined attacks and systematic reduction of their standard of living.

If ever the fallacy of splitting the existing union, rather than carrying on the first against the reactionaries within has been in doubt, the lesson of Ireland should once and for all prove that the place to fight reaction is inside the existing unions. No one doubts the earnestness and good intentions of those responsible for the break away from the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. When the split took place the great need was to reunite the politically divided workers by forcing the issue of a united front on the industrial field to meet the attacks of the bosses.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union had a membership of about 100,000, roughly one-third of the organized workers of Ireland. A fraction of the energy spent on the setting up of the Workers' Union of Ireland and its activities since, if concentrated within the I. T. and G. W. U., would have once again made that union the driving force of the Irish labor movement and have prevented at least some of the defeats that the workers have suffered.

Instead, false issues have been raised and workers, instead of fighting the employers, have been splitting each other's heads and sowing seeds of rank-and-file hatred that will take years to get over. From being a powerful weapon in the working class struggle, the I. T. and G. W. U. has become a scab-providing organization, used by the bosses to beat the new union—the Workers' Union of Ireland. In the latest instance, the coal workers' lockout, the I. T. and G. W. U. provided scabs working under police protection. As soon as the resistance of the men's union, the W. U. I., had been broken, the employers began sacking some of the scabs and taking back the old workers at reduced wages. Beaten and without lockout pay, these had little or no option but to accept.

On the political side, the only apology for the labor movement is the Irish labor party. But for an occasion-

al feeble protest by the fourteen or so members in An Dail its existence would scarcely be known. Enmeshed by supporting the Free State to be set up, it has ever since played the part of the mongrel cur, kicked for its pains and unable to do more than give a feeble yelp, or rather lacking courage to do more.

The republican party, altho having forty-seven members of An Dail (who have never taken their seats is fast losing ground. The economic needs of the Irish workers are great, and because of the strong capitalist section of the membership of the Irish labor party, the party has never been able to formulate an economic program to hold its supporters among the town and country workers and attract the now disillusioned workers that had supported the Free State because of specious promises regarding "plenty of employment," "better houses," etc. Further, the abstentionist policy of the republican T. D's. has proved a failure, and soon a further split in the ranks of the republicans will take place, ostensibly around this question of going into An Dail. As there are quite a number of the T. D's. who are left wing republicans, standing for the setting up of a workers' republic, the split, if it comes, altho nominally around the question of going into An Dail, is more likely to be in reality for and against adopting a program for rallying the movement on a workers' republic basis. Anyhow, to settle questions of policy, a special Ard Fels has been arranged for March.

Before he was shot by the Free Staters in 1922, Liam Mellows had smuggled out of prison documents advising the republicans (then in full military possession of Cork and the South) to adopt the economic program put forward by the Communist Party of Ireland in the "workers' republic." As the Free State captured the documents and gave them great publicity, this has since been known as the "Liam Mellows' Economic Policy." The James Connolly Workers' Educational Club has continued the policy of the Communist Party of Ireland, of assiduously propagating this program, particularly among the rank and file of the republicans, until today the workers' republican elements in their ranks are very considerable.

The failure of the ultra-leftist policy on the industrial field, the extreme weakness of the official labor party and lack of failure to adopt an economic program, all tend to make the time opportune for the formation of the mass workers' party of Ireland. The time of waiting for the effects of hard economic pressure has been a trying one for Communists. To assist in the process the James Connolly Workers' Educational Club has carried on for two years regular weekly indoor lectures in Dublin and also regular classes in economics, industrial history, speaking, etc. Criticisms levelled at the foolish tactics adopted by the ultra-left were much resented, but are now admitted as correct, and such tactics are admitted to be wrong.

In short, the time for action is now here, and soon it is expected to have a strong virile section of the Communist International in Ireland.

WHAT PRICE DOES JUDAS GET?

(Continued from page one)

wages, speed up the miners and in many other ways seek to increase their profits. Every miner will feel the brunt of this agreement. The operators will feel safe in taking advantage of them relying on Lewis and Co. to keep the miners at work—to "preserve the sacred contract."

This is exactly where the calculations of the operators go astray. The miners will struggle against having their standard of living reduced because of any "sacred contract." Lewis in lining up with the operators to force the miners to accept the provisions of the agreement will increase the opposition to him among the rank and file. Lewis today cannot boast as he did at the last Indianapolis convention that "I always bring home the bacon." This time he brought the miners nothing at all. The opposition to Lewis and his machine is bound to grow rapidly because of this "settlement."

In face of this the task of the progressive elements in the miners' union, both bituminous and anthracite miners, is to organize to break the Lewis machine and win the union for the rank and file—to turn the union into an instrument for the protection of the interests of the membership. The International Progressive Miners' Committee has a splendid field for work.

Sentiment against Lewis and his whole machine is widespread in the union. The sixty-six thousand opposition votes cast in the last international election shows that. But this sentiment must be organized, hardened into a determined movement to oust Lewis and dismantle his machine.

All the vote stealing, slugging, Zeigler frame-ups and expulsions that Lewis can commit cannot prevent his defeat. The fate of other bureaucrats shows this to be so. The only thing that will assure Lewis a long term in office, and enable this agreement to last five years, is if the progressive elements in the union fail in their task of winning the membership to their program and organization. Patient work and correct tactics will build such an opposition movement in the miners' union that both Lewis and his scab agreement will be smashed before very long.

TOM BELL.

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The Gold in Aluminum

By Harry Cannes.

THAT the shiny, white, tin-like aluminum should be the means of Andrew Mellon's tremendous power and influence in Coolidge's imperialist executive committee sounds almost like the plot of one of the tales of the Arabian Nights. Yet the story of Andy's rise thru trustification is a story of the invention, development and manufacture of aluminum and aluminum ware.

The octopus corporations built up around the treasurer's interests is the center of attack at the present time by the representatives of small capital and the large farming interests in congress. Especially are the representatives of the middle west capitalists making a pretense at wielding a verbal big stick against Andy's aluminum interests.

What particularly peeves the political spokesmen of the less fortunate capitalists is the fact that Andrew Mellon, in his position as secretary of the treasury, and as the most influential mind in the Coolidge machine, has been active in getting special advantages for his aluminum industries all over the world to such an extent that he has an absolute monopoly on sheet and manufactured aluminum.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, has centered the fight against Mellon's trust around the attempt to reduce the tariff rate on aluminum so that foreign companies might be enabled to compete with Andy's combine and smash his monopoly.

How can Mellon manipulate his job so that he can directly benefit his interests? The treasury department, as a well-known liberal has pointed out, is the chief point of contact between machine politics and modern industrialism; the converging currents of politics and industry flow first thru the treasury, then the white house, and finally into congress.

Mellon is the foremost representative of finance capital in public life in the United States today. In attacking the Mellon interests, the representatives of small capital and the large farming interests revert to the old futile Rooseveltian tactics of smashing the trusts, a dream and delusion at the present stage of world imperialist development.

Arthur V. Davis, president of the Aluminum company of America, in testifying before the federal trade commission said:

"This company really consists of A. D. Mellon and R. B. Mellon. Of course, A. W. Mellon resigned as a member of the board of directors when he went into the government, and we now have six directors instead of seven. When he has finished his work in Washington, he will again become a member of the board of directors."

But Andrew has not relinquished his 80 per cent of the \$20,000,000 stock in this company. Moody's Manual quotes the capital stock of the Aluminum company of America at \$18,829,600 with a surplus of \$92,158,861.

The growth of the Aluminum company of America and Andy's millions is a romance of imperialism. The company originally was organized in 1882, to exploit the invention of Charles M. Hall. Only \$20,000 was ever invested by anybody, and in a very short time by monopolist methods the company grew into a \$20,000,000 corporation. The profits of the company have at all times been tremendous. In 1912-13 it was paying 15 per cent on a capitalization of \$20,000,000, which is a return of 130 to 235 per cent on the money actually invested.

The company has an absolute monopoly of aluminum mining, manufacturing, production and sales in the United States. Not only that, but ever since the Harding regime it has used every instrument of government available to secure its monopoly and establish a like control in every other part of the world.

Not content with its gigantic holdings in this country, and acting as a true combination, the Aluminum company of America began to spread its

tentacles to other parts of the globe. The actual list of the number of similar properties this trust owns and controls outside of the United States would be interesting but is too long to include here. Of the corporations controlled by Mellon, seven are mining properties in various parts of the world; six, aluminum manufacturing establishments; seven, sales organizations; four, railroads, and eleven, power and public utility companies. The entire organization is now capitalized at \$111,500,000.

President Davis, of the Aluminum company of America has stated that at no time since 1915 has the earnings of this perfect example of monopoly capital been less than \$10,000,000 a year, and this after payment of all expenses, taxes, interest, salaries, and such graft as naturally goes with so huge an organization.

In the debate on the tariff on aluminum which involves solely the interests of Mellon's industrial child, representative Oldfield of Arkansas said regarding the workers of the Aluminum company of America:

"It cannot be truthfully asserted that labor has been benefited by the increased tariff rates on aluminum. The bureau of census tells us that in 1923 the total value of the production of the aluminum industry was about \$107,000,000. The manufacturers got \$40,000,000 of the \$107,000,000, and labor got \$19,843,000, about \$25 per wage-earner per week in the industry."

But the ambitious congressman, not understanding Marxian economics, cannot arrive at a true estimate of the situation. What he means to get at is that the worker is exploited bitterly by so gigantic an aggregation of capital. But the figure of \$25 per week is by no means accurate. It is an average that includes the wages paid to the higher flunkies, the whole network of managers and superintendents. The wage of the real worker, the proletarian in this industry, is much nearer \$18.00 to \$20.00 per week.

What is Mellon's contribution to this tremendous industry? His original investment was \$20,000. Now thousands of wage slaves grind out \$10,000,000 a year for him.

The Petty Bourgeois "Gets Rich"



The cartoonist, Jerger, says this is the time when the big sharks are luring the petty business men with "Florida land" and other get-rich-quick schemes.

His well-oiled congressional machine aids him in international competition against the few foreign corporations he does not control, and he stands secure in a continuation of his blessings because his attackers, like Don Quixote, fight with the weapons

and ideas of a capitalism whose tombstone bears the date of 1898. They are certain to meet the same fate as Cervantes' hero, to be wafted into the air by the windmill of imperialism and not too gently buffeted against the realities of the earth.

Jewish Rights in the Soviet Union

Special Moscow Correspondence.

By William F. Kruse.

WHEN, after my last visit to Soviet Russia, I returned to the States many questions were asked about the treatment meted out to the Jews in Soviet Russia. Whether these questions were inspired by genuine sympathetic interest or by hostile anti-Semitism the answer had to be the same—so far as the larger cities at least are concerned this problem has been so far solved as to fade utterly from notice. But this by no means signifies that nothing has been done on behalf of the vast Jewish population.

Under the czarist government the restrictions against the Jews are well known. Their position was very similar to that in which the Negroes suffer so terribly in the southern states, they were "Jim-crowed" or "ghettoed," forbidden to own land, had laws against inter-marriage, had many industrial pursuits closed to them, were subject to pogroms and super-exploitation, and were permitted to take up only five percent of the attendance in higher schools.

In Soviet Russia the Jewish problem is treated as one aspect of the problem of the national minorities. Their languages is taught, their racial lore and custom are preserved in state, endowed theatres, libraries, museums, etc., so that the intense race pride, common to all oppressed peoples, is transformed into an instrument of socialist construction.

There are official schools in which the Jewish language is taught—530 of them at present, teaching 100,000 children. In the Ukraine over seven percent of all Jewish children between the ages of eight and fifteen years receive all their schooling in

these Jewish school. Thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the ratio amounts to eight percent, while in White Russia forty percent of the Jewish children of school age are so cared for.

The teaching staff of these schools is of good standard and is constantly being improved. In various parts of Russian colleges have been established in connection with the state universities for the training of teachers of the languages of the minority groups. Thus in Moscow such training is given in Yiddish, at Kazan in Tartar and Chuvash, at Kuban in Ukrainian, at Leningrad in Esthonian, at Smolensk in White Russian. Furthermore thruout the Soviet Union there are thirty technical and professional schools in which instruction is conducted in the Jewish language.

The following figures, given as for Nov. 1, 1925, may be of interest in showing some measure of the intellectual life of the Jewish-speaking population of the Soviet Union: Miscellaneous educational circles 648, night schools 80, Jewish clubs or Jewish departments of general clubs 180, Jewish libraries or Jewish sections of general libraries 150, reading huts, 57, stations for liquidating illiteracy 391, travelling outfits for political education 9, pedagogical technicums 8, agricultural technicums 1, popular universities 2, labor college 1, Jewish departments in higher institutions of learning 6.

There are state-endowed Jewish theatres in Moscow and Kharkov. Recently an interesting experiment has been conducted in giving plays in old Hebrew; an excellent company originating in Kharkov is now playing in Moscow and intends to tour Europe and eventually America. There is some hostility among the left

theatrical circles in Moscow and the patronage of the theatre is largely drawn from the less radical circles. The repertoire is made up mainly of religious themes, "Jacob's dream" and "The Golem" being their two favorites. Nickel plated angels and religious mysticism have little appeal here. An American play, "De Deluge," in which a heterogeneous cast awaits death by drowning and becomes exceedingly noble under the influence of the fear of death, only to slump back into the old attitude when this menace is found imaginary, is the only modern note, and hardly a revolutionary one. The setting of this modern play in a semi-impressionistic frame lends some additional interest to it. In the main its appeal in America will be rather to the more conservative Jewish circles, where it may contribute to breaking down prejudice against Soviet Russia. The Moscow Jewish theatre on the other hand strikes a distinctly modern, left note of highest artistic level.

The Jewish press comprises five daily papers, and many weeklies and other periodicals. During the last year 136 titles were published in the Jewish languages with a total circulation of 500,000 copies.

Considerable progress is being made in Jewish colonisation of more favorable districts. Thus in the last three years forty Jewish agricultural communes, mainly devoted to large scale grain farming with tractors and other modern machinery, have been established in Crimea alone. They embrace about 950 families, in the main from Smolensk and Gomel.

Thus culturally and economically the Soviet government solves the age-old national problem also of the Jews in the only rational and effective manner.

PORKY

(The writer of this story is a fur worker, member of Local 1, Joint Board of Furriers' Union of New York.)

DARKNESS cast its ebony shadow over the slumbering city of Charleston as a mother spreads a blanket over a sleeping child. The hour was past midnight and the rain was still falling. After six hours of continual downpour the wet drops continued to pit-pat on the low roof tops.

The narrow, winding streets were deserted on this pluvial night as a cemetery in the wee hours. If an occasional pedestrian darted out of a darkened hallway, and hurried down the street, he seemed as a ghost from the grave.

The uncanny emptiness of the night was unexpectedly broken by the approach of what appeared to be a huge caterpillar crawling down the street. This was not an illusion of one's imagination, but a caravan of army trucks slowly rolling down the wet pavement, like a procession of elephants on circus parade.

THESE four-wheeled caissons of destruction were carrying emissaries of the national guard, enroute to Malden, a mining town of West Virginia, some eighty miles south of Charleston. There was a strike of coal miners there, and "trouble was feared." At the request of the mine operators the governor of that state proclaimed martial law, and this was the militia on its way to preserve law and order. These puppets of the favored class were again being called upon to perform their "burlesque on efficiency" for the advancement of some corpulent mine owner.

In command of one of the squads was top sergeant Jim Kelly, better known amongst his buddies as "Porky." Porky was a strong, broad shouldered fellow. His face was blowzy, savagely rugged and in color not unlike the appearance of an unpeeled carrot. A broad, flat nose and squared-off jaw rhymed symmetrically with his bull-like neck, which exposed a long, vivid scar under his right ear. Porky was a soldier, and as true a son of war as ever slung a musket under his right arm. Three citations and a year in the hospital were his spoils of the world war. Never would he forget the battle of St. Mihiel, when Porky (so they say), alone and armed with only two hand grenades, invaded and captured by sheer force of fury an entire nest of "Huns." That was a day's work to be proud of. Porky walked with a slight limp. Alas, it takes two to make a fight, and the enemy is also armed. A piece of shrapnel from an exploding bomb had pierced his left leg. For two hours he had lain unattended in "No Man's Land," bleeding and unable to move. But Porky had never winced, not even when the doctors thought they would have to amputate his foot. To him that was all a part of the game.

ON being sent to Malden, Porky was as jubilant as a child who visits a circus for the first time. Here fate presented him with a long awaited opportunity to call on his sister Ann, whom he hadn't seen since she married and settled somewhere in that town. Lordy, he thought, but won't she be glad to see me—"Big Jim," Ann always called him. No, he won't telegraph; a surprise would be better; besides, Ann always did sort of like surprises. Memories began running thru Porky's mind as an express train runs past a local station without stopping. That is how reminiscences of other days flickered thru his head. Just a peep into some forgotten episode, and on with the game. Porky never was strong on thinkin' "fancy stuff" as he called it; he left that for others. His profession was protecting his country. To see that the fair fragrance of democracy was safely preserved in five and ten-cent vials.

HIDDEN safely away in his kit, Porky carried a gift. A gold watch and chain. This was a present for Jeff, Ann's husband, whom Porky had never met. The gift set him back more than two months' wages, but it was worth it. Porky was under an obligation to Ann's husband. Never would he forget the time Jeff sent him a loan of forty dollars to cover a gambling debt. That was one favor in Porky's life he would never forget, and sergeant Jim Kelly knew how to appreciate favors. As the caravan rolled on, Porky became drowsy, and knowing he still had about seven hours of journey, he arose from a stool, stretched his clenched fists sideways, yawned wearily and threw himself heavily to the floor.

Propped halfway between the back of a buddy and feet of another, he dozed off.

It wasn't long before Porky completely lost his way in the wilderness of dreams. What an easy road to forgetfulness. At first a distant vision of a little garden seemed to rotate about his subdued senses. It appeared so far away, and always turning—turning as tho it were glued on to a fastly spinning merry-go-round. The hallucination soon faded away, and a mental image of a little cottage entered upon the stage. The picture was indistinctly blurred, it seemed to him as tho the tiny house rocked unsteadily; as a rowboat lost in a storm. Suddenly the walls disappeared, and entering the unclosed house, he dreamt of clasping his sister tightly in his arms. A cold smile crossed his immobile lips as he imagined Jeff thanking him for the gift. This irregular chain of scenes was abruptly broken by the shrill clarion of a familiar bugle call, which instantly brought Porky to his feet.

AT the outskirts of Malden the soldiers alighted, formed ranks and another parade enfolded itself into the city. Upon crossing a wooden bridge the footsteps of the marchers echoed in the distance like the simultaneous cracking of a thousand whips in the hand of a giant Goliath. Arriving at the heart of the business district, these apostles of destruction broke ranks, and like so many well-trained automatons, began their performance. In an instant a rigid cordon was thrown about the city. In pairs they began patrolling the almost deserted streets. On each corner a sentinel was posted, and machine guns were placed within easy reach. Every available sharpshooter was assigned a roof top with orders to shoot at the least semblance of a crowd.

Porky was detailed a picked squad and ordered to guard the property of the United Mine Company, where a demonstration of striking miners was expected.

In normal times the population of Malden was about twenty thousand, but now after months of bitter industrial strife many families had migrated to neighboring cities. Almost daily one could see along the state road a never ending exodus of vehicles carrying what little furnishings the fugitives possessed. Leading stores were closed because of a lack of business. Most of the natives kept indoors; what few people sauntered about the streets did so aimlessly, just shuffling along from nowhere to nowhere. At home the kids kept lookin' at you with their hungry little eyes protruding inquisitively; but quiet, never saying a word. A precocious intuition seemed to inform them that something was wrong. And in the streets the stench of uncleaned gutters was unbearable. The very rows of the two-story dwellings seemed to sag under the weight of black fumes emanating from their chimneys. To a stranger it would seem as tho a plague had struck the town—and one did; an industrial plague.

ARRIVING at the pit-head of the mine, Porky scattered his men about the premises. Propped his gun against a fence, rolled a cigarette and began perambulating leisurely up and down the wet grounds. What fools these people were, he thought; always striking, always kicking. "What in hell did they want, anyhow?"

Porky's cogitations were abruptly arrested by the approach of a crowd of miners from the west side. Face after face appeared in an irregular procession. Lean, hungry looking men, they were, for the most part. Ill-fitting clothes hung loosely on their shrunken frames. Their faces bore a grim determination—the determination of hunger was indelibly stamped upon their foreheads.

Spying the soldiers around the pit, the miners stopped and instantly one of the crowd arose upon a box and began addressing them. He hadn't spoken long when Porky approached with drawn revolver and commanded cockily: "Go'wan, get along. This ain't no place to park."

The speaker alighted from the box and without appearing to notice the intruder, said to his comrades, "Come along, boys, we're going on."

Seeing them about to move ahead Porky's arm reached out and with the butt of his revolver struck the leader a glancing blow on the head.

At the compact of the blow the man sagged groggily to his knees.

By Alex Jackson

In an instant the rest of the soldiers like a pack of wolves rushed up and with the points of their bayonets corraled the miners into a circle. The flesh could almost feel the cold of the steel.

The fallen leader now arose. Blood was streaming from his head, to the delight of Porky who yelled wildly, "You muck eatin' bum; walk quick, or I'll plug you full of holes."

Paying no heed to Porky, the spokesman of the miners, his head in a daze, raised his right arm in a beckoning gesture and cried to his comrades, "Come on boys, don't let 'em stop us," and once more he attempted to step forward.

Porky, completely enraged, his red face now redder than ever, with jaw thrust forward and eyes leering, once more struck the speaker with the butt of his revolver. The miner's knees again sagged, unsteadily he reeled and fell to the ground; but he arose immediately. How wilfully people underestimate the spirit of rebellion!

By this time Porky's pent up rage let itself loose in a paroxysm of fury. Foam was streaming from his open mouth. A myriad of flames danced madly in front of his eyes. The smile of the helpless, beaten leader served as so much fuel to the conflagration raging in Porky's head. This time Porky's left arm reached out savagely and, seizing his prey by the throat, he dragged the man close to him while with his right arm he clubbed the head now bobbing up

THE SLAVE



Pay the Costs of the Bosses' War,

and down in his grasp like a loose piston rod. The rest of the miners turned their heads. The steel of bayonets is a hard wall to scale.

The gore on Porky's hands brought back to him memories of France—France, that fertile land of the poppies, which posterity will always remember as the great school-room where millions of youths received their first lessons in blood.

The flesh in Porky's hand grew rigid, and then limp. Porky dropped it as one drops a hot iron accidentally picked up. It still wriggled, and to complete the task he emptied a chamber of lead into the corpse at his feet.

THE tempest of the strike episode blew over before the day was done, and the stillness of the October afternoon settled peacefully

Socialism and Religion - - - By Lenin

(Written in December, 1925)

MODERN society is entirely built upon the exploitation of the immense masses of the working class by the trifling minority of the population, belonging to the classes of landlords and capitalists. This society is a slave-owners' society, because "free" workers, working all their lives for capital, "have the right" only to such means of subsistence as are indispensable for keeping alive slaves, who produce profit in order to assure and perpetuate capitalist slavery.

The economic oppression of the workers inevitably calls forth and creates all kinds of political oppression, social degradation, coarsening and obscuring of the spiritual and moral life of the masses. The workers can obtain more or less political liberties as means toward their economic liberation, but no freedom can liberate them from poverty, unemployment and oppression as long as the power of capitalists is not overthrown. Religion is one kind of spiritual oppression. It rests heavily upon the masses, suppressed by eternal toil for others, by poverty and neglect. The helplessness of the exploited classes in their fight against their exploiters creates the belief of a better life after death as inevitably as the helplessness of savages in their fight against nature creates a belief in gods, devils, miracles and so on. To those who toil all of their lives and are in need, religion teaches humility and forbearance in earthly life, hoodwinking them with the hope

of reward in heaven. But to those who live on the work of others, religion teaches charity in earthly life, offering them a very cheap justification for all their exploiting existence, and selling at current price the tickets to heavenly blessedness. Religion is the opium of the people. Religion is a kind of spiritual drug, in which the slaves of capital drown their human image, their demands for even a little of a life worthy a human being.

But a slave, conscious of his slavery and rousing himself to fight for his liberation already partly ceases to be a slave. The contemporary conscious worker, who is educated by the great machine industry, enlightened by city life, contemptuously throws away religious superstition, leaves heaven to the priests and bourgeois hypocrites and conquers for himself a better life here on earth. The contemporary proletariat is on the side of socialism, which adopts science in the struggle with the religious fog and frees the worker from the belief in a life beyond, and makes him more fit for the real fight for a better life on earth.

"Religion must be declared a private matter"—with these words the attitude of socialists towards religion is commonly expressed. But the meaning of these words must be defined exactly in order to avoid any misconception. We demand that religion be a private matter in relation to the state, but we cannot by any means regard religion as a private matter in respect to our own party. The government should have no say in matters of religion, religious societies should not be bound up with state power. Everybody should be given full liberty to preach whatever religion he wishes or not to recognize any religion, that is, to be an atheist, as every socialist commonly is. Any differences between citizens who claim certain rights because of their religious beliefs, is impermissible and should not be allowed. All mention of a citizen's creed must be wiped off from official documents. There should be no taxes for the state church, no government appropriation to church and religious societies, which must be entirely free, independent of the state power, and free to create religious congregations with their fellow-believers. Only the complete fulfillment of these demands can end the infamous and cursed past, when the church was in feudal dependence upon the government, and the Russian citizens were in serfdom to the state church, when there were mediaeval laws of inquisition (which up to this date are in our criminal laws and regulations), which persecuted for belief or disbelief, violated the conscience of the man, and levied taxes and tithes for several clerical fakes. The complete separation of the church from the state—that is the demand the socialists, the proletariat, presents to the present state and the present church.

The Russian revolution must realize this demand as a necessary and essential part of political freedom. The Russian revolution is in this respect placed in a very favorable position, because the loathsome slavery of absolutism has provoked dissatisfaction, resentment and indignation even among the clergy. However degraded, however ignorant the Russian orthodox clergy is, even they are aroused by the thunder of the fall of the old, medieval order in Russia. Even the clergy leans towards the demand for liberty, protests against the bureaucratic license, against police outrages, connected with the "serving of god."

We, the socialists, must support this movement, developing the demands of the sincere and honest elements among the clergy to their logical conclusions, seizing upon their words about liberty, demanding that they decisively cut the bonds between religion and police. Either you are sincere, and then you must stand for the complete separation of the church and state, and the school and church, for the absolute and unconditional declaration of religion as a private matter. Or, you do not accept these consistent demands of liberty—and then you are still in the prison of the traditions of the inquisition, then you are still cringing before the governmental officers and begging for governmental allowances, then you do not believe in the spiritual power of your weapon, you still take bribes of absolutism—and then the conscious workers of all Russia declare merciless war against you.

In regard to the party of the socialist proletariat, religion is not a private matter. Our party is an alliance of conscious, foremost

fighters for the liberation of the working class. This alliance cannot and must not be indifferent in regard to the unconsciousness and ignorance of the religious masses. We demand the complete separation of the church from the state in order to fight the religious mists with purely ideological and only ideological weapons—our press, our word. We have created our alliance, among other things, just for this fight against all kinds of religious confusion.

For us the ideological fight is not a private, but a general party, a general proletarian matter.

If so, why do we not declare in our program that we are atheists? That we forbid christians and believers in god to enter our party?

The answer to this question must explain a very important difference between the bourgeois-democratic and social-democratic (read Communist) method of putting the question of religion.

Our program is entirely built up on scientific, materialist philosophy. The explanation of our program inevitably includes, therefore, also the explanation of the true historical and economic roots of religious darkness.

Our propaganda necessarily includes even the propaganda of atheism, publishing the proper scientific literature, which was strictly forbidden and suppressed up to this day by mediaeval absolutist government, and must now become one of the branches of our party work. Perhaps we must now follow the counsel sometimes given by Engels to the German socialists: Translate and give mass circulation to the French enlightened and atheist literature of the eighteenth century.

But we should not under any circumstances fall into an abstract, idealistic method of consideration of the question of religion, look at it from the standpoint of "reason," a fight above classes—the standpoint often taken by the radical bourgeois democrats. It would be silly to think that in a society based upon the endless suppression and coarsening of the toiling masses, you could dissolve religious prejudices merely with propaganda weapons.

It would be a bourgeois narrowness to forget that religious tyranny upon humanity is only a product and a reflection of the economic tyranny within society. You can enlighten a proletariat with no books and no preaching if it will not be enlightened by its own fight against the dark powers of capitalism. Unity in this real revolutionary struggle of the suppressed classes for the creation of the paradise on earth is more important for us than the unity of opinion of the proletariat about the paradise in heaven.

It is for this reason that we do not declare and are not declaring our atheism in our program; it is for this reason that we do not hinder and must not hinder proletarians, who still have remnants of old superstitions, from approaching our party. We will always preach a scientific outlook. We must always fight against the inconsistency of all kinds of "Christians." But this does not mean in any way that we must push religious questions to the foreground, in which they do not belong. We do not allow the splitting up of the forces of the real revolutionary, economic and political struggle for the sake of opinions on third-grade questions or obstacles which are fast losing all political significance, which will soon be thrown on the garbage-heap by the very process of economic development.

The revolutionary bourgeoisie is everywhere busy—and will soon be busy in our country—instigating religious hatred, to direct the attention of the masses from their really important and basic economic and political questions, which the Russian proletariat is now going to decide, having been unified by its revolutionary struggle. This reactionary policy of dispersing the proletariat makes its appearance today, mainly in the pogroms of the Black Hundreds, but tomorrow they will perhaps think out some more subtle means. But we will in any case match against it the calm, persistent and patient propaganda of proletarian solidarity and scientific viewpoint and avoid all disturbances of secondary differences of opinion.

The revolutionary proletariat aims to make religion a personal matter as concerns the state. And in the new political system from which all mediaeval slag has been removed, the proletariat will conduct a broad, open fight for the abolition of economic slavery, the real source of religious dulling of mankind.

VE DRIVER



By A. L. Pollock

War, the Wage Slaves Must Speed Up.

over the town of Malden.

The following morning Porky, freshly shaven and neatly attired in a resplendent uniform, began a search for his sister. After several inquiries he was informed that she lived in a neighboring suburb. With the bright, new, gold watch and chain, his present for Jeff, in its velvet-lined box tucked under his arm, within the hour Porky wiped his feet upon a mat lying at the door of a one-family house. Entering he saw his sister sitting on a chair, her right arm resting upon the edge of a table. Hollow-eyed she sat there gazing into nothing. Her empty stare frightened Pork. Before he could say "hello," Ann opened her mouth, and words fluttered out as from a statute. Coldly, unevenly, she said:

"Jeff—Jeff was killed down at the mines yesterday."

How Alive is the Party?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

"Those to whom the work is 'dull,' 'uninteresting,' 'incomprehensible,' who turn up their noses and are liable to panic, or who intoxicate themselves with declarations regarding the absence of the 'old spirit,' the 'former enthusiasms' had better be released from work and retire so that they may not harm the cause, for they do not want to understand or are incapable of understanding the peculiarities of the present stage of the struggle."—From Lenin: The New Times and Old Errors in New Form.

THE party is now finishing the reorganization campaign. Except for certain isolated sections, the whole party has been reorganized on the basis of shop and street nuclei. Of course, it would be foolhardy for any one to claim that every one of these nuclei is already functioning well. It would be ridiculous for any one to contend that each one of these new units is a vigorous, energetic and active, living unit of the party. Nor would any one honestly dare make such a claim for the old territorial language units of our party.

Our Party Healthier.

NO doubt much effort and considerable energy will have to be expended to make of these units living units of the party. But we already see many increasing signs that the reorganized party is much more virile and much more healthy at bottom. This is true, not only organizationally, but also politically. We now have not only a more effective apparatus in the class struggle, but we have sloughed off many dead elements which weighed down the whole party life, not only the membership books of the past.

Unquestionably we have lost some of the old members. We may have lost some members because of the fact that we have made errors in our reorganization campaign. Our campaign was far from perfect. We were confronted with the most difficult task of any section in the Comintern insofar as party reorganization is concerned. Comrades speaking eighteen languages were to be welded into one party. Previously we, in reality, though not in form, actually had eighteen parties. Every federation was a party unto itself in many respects.

The Communist International is quite satisfied with the progress of reorganization made by the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is particularly satisfied with the energy and system with which we went about the whole campaign. This is true despite the fact that we have unquestionably made numerous errors in our reorganization efforts.

It will take a little while yet until the party liquidates the organizational crisis and other difficulties in which we have found ourselves for the last months. Still it is only the petty bourgeois skeptics and opportunist pessimists who fail to see the upward trend in the development of the party, who fail to see that despite all its difficulties the party has been moving forward and is now on a much more sound, a much firmer basis politically and organizationally than it has been before.

Pessimism—An Opportunist Malady

COMRADE Lenin's quotation mentioned above certainly characterizes the attitude of these pessimists and cynics, most of them fortunately out of the party by this time. Instead of participating actively in party work when they were in the party, these opportunists, these skeptics who have no faith in the virility of the International Communist movement have always been spending their time saying: "What shall we do? What is the party doing? The party is not sufficiently alive."

Being dead themselves in the party work, they have never seen the party in any other condition but that of death. Being paralyzed themselves insofar as their participation in party campaigns and activities is concerned, they never saw the party in action, the party in motion, the party in contact with the non-Communist masses.

It is not my purpose to hide our weakness or our errors. The best way to overcome mistakes is to take energetic steps, honestly and openly, to correct these mistakes. The plain, objective facts speak much more forcibly than do illusions born out of disappointments or unwarranted optimism. I have asked myself recently, "How alive is the party now? How alive is the party in this critical period of the completion of the reorganization and the liquidation of factionalism?"

This is not the occasion to consult the official proceedings or party minutes in order to answer these questions. Let us examine the files of THE DAILY WORKER. I have before me the issue of February 5. A perusal of the columns of the front page of this paper will give an adequate answer to all the skeptics and doubters now outside of our ranks and to the few still remaining in our ranks as to how alive the party is after reorganization. We will consider THE DAILY WORKER columns and then explain the party's relations to each particular movement of the working class or oppressed peoples.

"Gera Workers Join Passaic Textile Strike."

FOR some time the party has been talking about taking steps to organize the unorganized. The thousands of workers employed in the textile industry are ruthlessly exploited and brutally oppressed because of their lack of organization. Despite numerous difficulties in the path of organizing the textile workers, the party has thrown all of its energies into arousing the textile workers in Passaic to the need of unionizing their ranks. The New York district is giving a good demonstration of how the party can function so as to become the leader of the non-Communist workers. The party is the very steel rod in the strike in Passaic involving more than 2,000 workers, mainly Gera.

Little would be gained from advertising the role of the Communists in this spontaneous mass revolt against the textile barons. Here, as in every other case, the road to Communist success and to party leadership of great masses of workers is to be found in the slow, careful, daily work, in the energetic struggle of the Communists for the immediate and most elementary needs of the workers. The Communists participating in the Passaic textile strike have convinced hundreds of workers that the Communists are today the only ones fighting not only for the overthrow of capitalist society, but for even the most basic, everyday needs of the working class. This method is the best method for establishing the Communist Party as the real vanguard of the American proletariat.

"North Dakota Farmers for Class Party."

IN the growing left wing movement among the poor farmers in the Northwest, centering in the states of North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota, it has been the Communist fraction that has been furnishing the vitality and the drive for the clear political line. It has been the Communists who have been doing everything to unify the ranks of the discontented farmers and to organize them for effective struggle. Here the party has contact with and influence over considerable numbers of exploited farmers.

"Trade Union Educational League Plans Fight Against New Company Unions and Class Collaboration."

THE rapid growth of American imperialist development has hastened the pace at which the American trade union bureaucracy has been developing into an integral part of the apparatus used by the bourgeoisie to exploit and oppress the great masses of unskilled workers in the basic industries. Hundreds of thousands of workers have been forced to join company unions and have been prevented from becoming bona fide trade unionists. The trade union bureaucracy in many instances not only does not fight against these moves of the bosses, but

actually joins hands with them in order to destroy genuine trade unionism and thus cripple the chances of developing a revolutionary spirit in the ranks of the working masses. It has been our party which for some time has been the best organized expression of opposition to this movement towards company unionism and the other frauds of class collaboration sanctioned by the officialdom of our trade union movement. The party has been investing considerable energy, and very properly so, in helping the T. U. E. L. to mobilize the maximum number of workers possible against these schemes of class betrayal by the high-priced leaders of our organized labor movement.

"Miners' Grievance Committee Demand John L. Lewis Stand by Tri-District Meet Decision."

THE only semblance of opposition organized in the anthracite field against the black sell-out in the last strike is that of the growing left wing movement in this section of the coal fields. The Communists have been the most energetic force in the front ranks of this growing progressive movement amongst the anthracite miners. It is true we have not been able to prevent Lewis from putting over his five years' enslavement contract. We have, however, laid a basis for developing a strong Communist organization in this territory which has been one of the almost impregnable strongholds of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers of America.

"Lecture on China by Anna Louise Strong Sunday Night."

CHINA may be far away from the United States, but the Chinese problem is an ever-present problem of major importance growing nearer and nearer to the interests of the American workers. There are now American gun-boats and destroyers in Chinese waters. The American imperialists have been trying to undermine the rising influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East. Camouflage, hypocrisy and money have been the main weapons of the Yankee imperialist agents. The party has made considerable propaganda to expose the true character of America's role in the Far East, particularly in China, and has done a good deal to make clear to the American workers the fact that the hopes, not only of the Chinese, but of every other oppressed people lies in the growing strength of the Soviet Union.

"New Filipino Mission is On Way to America."

WITHIN the last year the party has intensified its anti-imperialist activity. Nearly two years ago, the Filipino labor unions, in their annual congress, sent a message of greetings to our party in recognition of the campaigns waged by the Communists for complete Filipino independence from the clutches of American imperialism. Since then we have established firmer contact with the Filipinos. Our start in this respect has been small so far, but the direction in which we are travelling and the results which we have already attained are correct and encouraging.

"Lewis Officials and Prosecutor Confer on Jury."

SOME of the most valuable work of the party in recent months is to be found in the activities of our comrades in the Zeigler trial. Here we have a case where the trade union bureaucracy functions openly and brutally as part and parcel of the strike-breaking state machinery. The party has won many new friends amongst the miners thru its activities in showing clearly how the trade union bureaucracy, the Lewis machine, the operators and the government have formed an unholy alliance, an unholy trinity against every progressive worker in the Southern Illinois coal fields. Such party activities are not purely propaganda activities. They are bound to translate themselves with little delay into concrete organizational advantages for the American section of the Communist International.

"Zeigler Miners' Trial is Attempt of Farrington Machine to Crush Opposition to Class Collaboration."

THE fruits of class collaboration are to be found in the recent conviction of eight progressive miners in the trial at Zeigler in Southern Illinois. The party members have distinguished themselves in arousing large numbers of non-Communist masses working in the coal fields to the great danger that confronts them in these convictions.

We have a long road to travel yet in order to achieve our goal of convincing these miners that it is high time that they kick out the Farrington machine which is as much responsible as the coal operators or the government of the county for the conviction of these progressive workers. But the fact that our party was at the very center of these activities is the best guarantee that increasing support will be developed to secure adequate defense for these miners who have been sentenced to serve in the state penitentiary from one to fourteen years on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

It must be remembered that the Zeigler trial is one of the most significant events in the recent developments in the American labor movement.

"Forty Miners Entrapped in Burning Mine."

THE party has been strengthening its influence among the coal miners in Western Pennsylvania. Recently when certain non-union miners went out on strike, it was only party speakers who could appeal to these workers and succeed in getting these workers to join the United Mine Workers of America.

On one occasion, when the miners were burying one of their brothers who was a victim of the coal operators' greed for profits in the mine explosion, the local union in this section of Pennsylvania called upon the party office to arrange to deliver the address at the funeral in behalf of the organized miners. These incidents in themselves may appear small, but in reality they are straws indicating which way the wind is blowing for our party in this very important industrial section of the country. It is precisely thru active participation in the everyday so-called "small" struggles of the workers that the party can sink deeply its roots into the masses and thus establish its influence over increasing numbers of the American proletariat.

"Cleveland Forms Committee to Aid Striking Anthracite and West Virginia Coal Miners."

THE movement to secure relief for the anthracite miners who were in the struggle against their exploiters for nearly six months has taken on considerable proportions in the last few weeks. In New York, Detroit and Cleveland, our party members have engaged with special vigor in mobilizing labor organizations to come to the aid of the heroic anthracite miners. Realizing that the miners will be in dire straits for a few weeks yet despite the settlement, our membership is continuing the miners' relief campaign with renewed vigor. These efforts are winning new friends for the party not only in the anthracite field, but in other labor centers.

From the above it is clear that the party is very much alive today. Of course, there is considerable room for improvement. The party must be still more alive. Our party can never be too active.

We are on the right road. Let us continue to smash to smithereens the hopes of the black seers who have turned their backs on our movement. Slowly but surely the reorganized party, the party based on the shop nuclei and street nuclei is moving forward towards becoming indeed the vanguard of the American proletariat.

We are moving forward in the spirit of Lenin. What better guarantee can we ask for our success in hurdling the numerous obstacles and the countless difficulties still in our way?

Forty-Six Cents for Jesus

By Henry.

DOWN on Madison street, in that part of Chicago where the employment sharks have their offices for the catching of itinerant laborers, there is a popular rendezvous called the "Hobo College."

In the language of Madison street and of all the world of itinerant labor, a "hobo" is not a "bum," not one of those wrecks who can no longer work and who drift from bootleg joint to bootleg joint until drugstore booze and the city dead wagon gets them. "Hobo" in the sense in which I use it means a working stiff. That is a harvest hand, a railroad construction laborer, or any kind of seasonal worker. And so it is to be expected that anyone claiming to establish an institution of higher learning on Madison street should call it a "Hobo College."

The "Hobo College" is under the supervision of Ben Reitman, who passes as a doctor, and is known as an ex-bum, one-time ballhoo man to Emma Goldman, now a reformed christian. When the war started and his associates began going to jail, Ben Reitman hastened to Jesus. And now we find him and Jesus running the "Hobo College."

Preachers of all churches and denominations, sects and creeds, come to the college to display their wares to hoboos. It is very interesting to observe how all attempts on the part of Reitman and the rest of the fakers that come to Hobo College, to force religion upon the hoboos, is spent in vain.

For instance Reitman invited groups of students from the Moody Bible Institute to deliver talks in the college, Sunday afternoon, February 7. The whole soul saving expedition came with bibles, singing sister and brethrens, ex-convicts, ex-sinners, the official testimony-givers who were saved from sin and now repose safe in the arms of Jesus.

At 4 p. m. the show began with the gospel jockeys singing to the tune of jazz music, "Jesus Satisfies Me." Then the usual testimony-givers came forth and told the 'boes how they were saved, while Reitman walked up and down the aisle and repeatedly warned the 'boes that any attempt to disrupt the meeting would be quickly dealt with. "Keep quiet." "Keep quiet!" thundered Reitman time and again, in the stentorian voice that once peddled books for Emma.

The official bible-pounder mounted the platform. The audience sat silent expecting to hear something new from the speaker. For fully two hours the evangelist tore the hair off his head, trying to convince the three hundred men who crowded the hall that the bible is the most wonderful book of all books in the world. It was a very interesting experience to observe how the men behaved during the evangelist's talk. They sat motionless and expressionless all the while the evangelist raved about his wonderful book. Not even one man applauded when the raving evangelist gave away the platform to Reitman.

On mounting the platform, Reitman expressed his great joy and satisfaction at having the students from the Moody Bible Institute come to the Hobo College, inviting them to come again.

Next on the program was taking the collection to defray the expenses of maintaining this college. Reitman appealed to the three hundred men that they should assume the responsibility of financing this "educational institution"; that they should pay for their education, etc. The men remained as silent as during the first part of the meeting.

The official pan-handler went thru the crowd with "the pan," while Reitman urged "Kick in boys, kick in." "Learn to pay for your education."

The pan-handler came back when the "pan" collection was taken.

Three hundred men had given forty-six cents to maintain the "educational institution."

Reitman became indignant, once more the "pan" was shoved under the

noses of the silent 'boes; a few nickels dropped in the "pan." "Six dollars we want from this crowd," bellowed Reitman. "Come on boys, pay for your education!" The "pan" came back bearing a few nickels.

The Moody Bible students who had come with Reitman had to contribute to make up the six dollars.

The same Sunday, two hours later, after the students from the Moody Bible Institute departed, another lecturer, who delivers lectures in the Hobo College every Sunday evening, delivered a scientific talk on the relation of man to the universe. Practically the same crowd attended the evening lecture. The usual collection was taken; once more the pan went thru the crowd; the collection amounted to \$10.56.

What does the hobo want—religion or scientific knowledge? Will he succumb to the age-worn philosophy of the meek and lowly Nazarene? Slowly but surely the mass is awakening from the traditional delusions and superstitions; slowly emerging into the light of coming day from the mud and slush of the opinions and prejudices that the capitalist bosses hire the Jesus-peddlers to stuff into them. It is a hopeful sign.

A Letter From Soviet Land

California Commune,
Don District,
Union of Socialist
Soviet Republics.

Editor New Magazine Section,
Daily Worker:

NOT far from Rostov-on-the-Don, on the estate of a one-time nobleman and general, is now located an agricultural commune known as the "California Commune." Here we cultivate the rich loamy soil in accordance with a scientific plan, with the aid of high-powered tractors and the latest farming equipment. This is the third year of our existence and our first bumper crop, and already, in spite of many obstacles, we are on a sound economic basis. There are 140 people in our organization and our problems do not end with the proper cultivation of the soil. There is the task of educating our membership and drawing them more fully into the activities of socialist construction. Our newly formed Communist nucleus is on the job and hopes in record time to liquidate all traces of illiteracy both political and ordinary.

When we consider the moral and material aid given us by the Soviet government and the glorious Communist Party in the form of land, seed loans, exemption from taxation, long time credits, exemption from duties, and all kinds of technical advice and assistance, we realize its incomparable superiority over the so-called American democracy, where our brother farmers are not only impoverished but actually driven off the land at the behest of the greedy bankers. Our commune is composed of American workers and farmers, some of whom do not as yet speak the Russian language, but we want to tell our American comrades that we are 100 percent for the Soviet system and look forward to the future with the greatest hope. We do not doubt that we will accomplish our great aim, which is to organize a model farm which will serve as an example and school for the peasants of the northern Caucasus.

We are glad of the opportunity of sending our greetings to the workers and poor farmers of America through their paper, The DAILY WORKER, and we hope that they will more seriously study the lessons of the great October revolution and of our immortal teacher Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, so that the time may soon come when they too will be building a beautiful socialist future, like the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are doing.

With comradely greetings,
H. D. Greenberg.

"We Go Up, You Go Down!"



Capitalism, trying to rise from the ruins of war, wants to get rid of ballast, and tries to cast the worker down to a lower standard of living—says "Hay" Bales, the cartoonist.

Child Life in America Today

By Jimmy Clifford.

THINKING of child life as conditions exist in America today under the capitalistic system, which has control of all the means of life, I see a most deplorable state of affairs, with no opportunity for the physical or mental development of the coming generation. We must consider the future welfare of the Youth. Food, clothing and shelter are necessary for their physical growth.

First—Food. Do the worker's children have the proper necessities of life? We read in the daily newspaper where they have installed public soup kitchens (Scranton, Pa.) to feed the striking miner's children. What a shame and disgrace in this day and age for us to undermine the spirit of little innocent children: To give charity whereas there is plenty of food that the workers' have produced and approximately two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) little children slaving in the mines, mills and fields. Is it not calamitous? What are we going to do about it? Are we forever going to perpetuate this damnable system that is responsible for creating such putrid condition? I say no. The only hope that the writer sees is

that we must make a special effort to organize the youth and teach him the truth of the principles of Communism, the theory that will enable the child to grow physically and mentally and to live a free and beneficial and wholesome life which is and should be their birthright.

Second—Clothing. What do we see? The worker's children wearing clothes that are cheap and shoddy, not fit for anything only the rag bag—although the stores and ware-houses are full of clothes that the workers have made.

Third—Shelter. The workers' children live in shacks that the capitalist class would not consider good enough for their dogs to live in. But the workers are busy building fine homes for the shirkers.

What are the chances of the workers' children for mental development? Their standard of education is poor, limited and wrong. But they, the capitalist class, have control of the child's mind long enough to poison it with lies and prejudices.

With the squalid homes, underfed children, and with no opportunity for a cultural or educational training, is it not calamitous?

Communist Men

WE are men standing defiant
Armed to the teeth with Marx
gunpowder.
Men, courageous, fearless and pliant,
Not afraid of the ramble growing
ever louder.
—Worker Correspondent.

Freedom's Call

ARRAY yourselves in armor
Of courage and ideals
To free yourselves forever
From wage slavery and its ills.
Workers and farmers get ready
As your brothers in Russia have
done.
Let all in the work be united
For the final battle will soon be on.
—Worker Correspondent.

The Soviet Union is Catching Up With the West

The inevitable rapid cultural growth of the Soviet Union and the urgency of increased work in the fields of science and fine arts in order to vanquish capitalism.

By M. J. KALININ, President of the Central Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(Translated by M. Mishkts.)

WE of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are behind Western Europe in science, in production and in everyday life.

In their ordinary life the workers of Western Europe are better off than the Russian workers. The western workers have better houses, better furniture, better clothing and, besides that, their everyday cultural life is higher than that of the Russian workers.

Only in the field of fine arts Russia has always been to a certain degree ahead of Western Europe.

In the past the fine arts were separated from the masses and served the interests of the ruling class. The nobles and the capitalists had their requirements, their modes, and things have been arranged in accordance with these modes.

Russian art has now a harder time.

Before this the art had to satisfy the requirements of a thin stratum of the population only. The cultural life of the old Russia was quite primitive and easily satisfied.

The present Russian art has to reflect the spirit of the people and to express its creative genius. This is much harder.

It is not enough now to adapt art to the more or less primitive requirements of the "upper class." It has to reflect the basic characters of the Russian people.

Quantity Changes Into Quality.

The Russian people is numerous and, according to the teaching of Karl Marx, the quantity determines the quality. Let us take for an example a small brook and a large river. The difference between them is only in quantity, the brook has little water and the large river plenty of it. However, no brook impresses us so forcefully as a large river.

The sea makes a still stronger impression than the large river. So we see that the quantity determines the quality.

The same thing is noticeable also in the everyday life.

The cultural needs, the cultural requirements of a great people are great.

And no matter how the Russian people were enslaved in the past by the chains of czarism, it still counted in its ranks a considerably greater number of artists than some cultural western country.

Let us take for an example Sweden. In the past, as well as at present, Sweden is culturally much higher than Russia. But Sweden had proportionately much less of talent than Russia had.

I am saying this, not in order to boast the talents of the Russian people, but to show that the Russian art must be a model for others.

The Artist's Task.

In art must pulsate the life of the masses, the artist is the pulse of life. In accordance with this the work of the Russian artist must reflect the will and the aspirations of a great multi-millioned country.

The fine arts of painting, of modeling and of music reflect particularly the spirit of the people.

We aspire to teach others, we aspire to produce works of art, and if that is the case, we have to produce them so that they should correspond to the state of mind and the spirit of our people. This is a very difficult task.

Many of us think that the "toys" patronized by the czarist absolutism have to be broken up now, and that instead of them we have to produce surgical instruments and equipment for hospitals. But this is a wrong idea. The object of taking over the gov-

ernmental power into the hands of the workers and farmers was not the converting of the people into stupid machinery. The workers' and farmers' government was formed in order to convert the downtrodden and ignorant masses into a cultural people.

Of course, a corresponding education (not only a school education, as this alone will not accomplish much), and a corresponding way of life, are required.

When the worker's economic condition will be more or less secure he will buy beautiful cups, a demand will arise for beautiful articles.

I think that economic security will be reached in about two or three years. Obviously, then will also arise the demand for fine arts.

The people will demand: "You, art and science! You beautified the life of the ruling classes for two hundred years. Try now to satisfy the artistic taste of us, the Russian people."

These are demands we'll make upon art.

Let us pass now to science. In Russia science is undoubtedly behind. Surely Russia is not ahead of Western Europe.

But I think that within five or ten years Russia must be, if not ahead, then at least on the same line with Western Europe.

Russia must advance in science, otherwise she'll be strangled.

As a matter of fact the capitalist countries are culturally worn out. The capitalist world cannot give anything new.

But we are the new society, maybe only primitive at present as compared with the capitalist society, but still ours is the new one.

Lessons of History.

In history it often happened that the old culture was destroyed by new, often a barbarian, culture. Let us take the Roman empire: It was vanquished by the Germans. The latter were in a lower cultural state than the Romans. But the Germans were the bearers of a new social order, of a new historical revival, and Rome was disintegrating.

The old capitalist society is at present disintegrating and we are growing. But in order to grow we have to be strong also in science.

This is our task at the present moment.

I am of the opinion that there is no disgrace for us in accepting the help of another country. We have to get the initial help of the western scientists, but we have to advance farther independently.

The foreign countries helped us out for two hundred years, since the time of Peter the Great, but still we are behind.

We have reached a moment when the revolution is pushing us to catch up with western scientists.

It seems to me that everyone of us must make it his task, must determine for himself: "I must improve to such a degree as to be on an equal level with the best European workmen."

A clash between the capitalistic society and the new society is possible in the near future.

But Russia cannot win if it remains behind in technique.

If the Russian binoculars are to be inferior to the German binoculars, if the Russian aeroplane is to be inferior to the French one—then Russia cannot win.

Russia must be ahead of other countries in science.

Russia must be ahead of everybody, not in words but in reality. We must show that the Russian farmer and the Russian worker took the government power in their hands not for the fun of it.

We destroyed absolutism and the class of nobility and now we must justify ourselves historically and must fulfill our obligations to mankind. We actually want to build up a new society and to liberate the workers and farmers from slavery.

Now every worker must not only do the work, must not do it mechanically, but must put into it all of his intelligence, his feelings, and all his energy. We are builders of the new society.

Wake Up!



Get the victims of the class struggle out of prison. A working class that willingly permits its fighters to be picked off and imprisoned by the enemy, cannot emancipate itself.

New Slant on the Rubber Controversy

By Sylvan A. Pollack.

GIVING a new slant to the question of rubber, which at the present time is the basis for a great deal of discussion, Congressman Ashton C. Schallenberger, democrat, from Nebraska, denies the theory advanced by the Secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, that it is due to a monopoly on that product by British interests that the price has been advanced. According to his opinion, which will be the basis of a congressional investigation to be pressed by him, the high prices demanded for rubber products in this country are not due to the British rubber growers raising the prices, but are a result of exorbitant prices charged by American manufacturers who purchase the raw material from Britain.

Apparently the democrats are afraid that the political prestige of Hoover will be too much advanced as a result of the rubber controversy, and as a result we have an opportunity of hearing some very interesting figures, which Congressman Schallenberger puts before us.

Posing as the defender and protector of the "people," Schallenberger says:

"Why should we not investigate the real profiteers to protect the American consumer? We have had a million yells about foreign controls but not one word against American profiteers and manufacturers of adulterated tires."

"I wonder if the secretary of commerce reads his own publication," he said. "The monthly summary of foreign commerce for November last gives the actual figures of the amount of rubber imported into this country in 1925 and the price for the eleven months of 1925, and the entire amount of rubber imported was 798,000,000 pounds, the entire cost \$384,649,144 and not \$700,000,000. The remarks of Secretary Hoover to our committee were based upon the idea that the cost of rubber to the American people amounted to the enormous sum of \$700,000,000 last year. Mr. Hoover said the public had been saved \$250,000,000 by a drop in the price of rubber from \$1.10 to 85 cents because of his efforts to lower it."

Congressman Schallenberger denies that the price ever went to a dollar.

"An investigation by our commit-

tee," he asserts, "has brought out the fact that the Englishmen are not the only pirates in the rubber field. It has been developed that the great rubber manufacturers here buy their rubber in London, New York, or the East Indies on contract for long periods in advance of actual use, so that the average contract cost of rubber used by the great tire makers in America has been below fifty cents instead of the high price quoted by Secretary Hoover in the public press.

"There is no doubt that rubber is selling at a high price—a price controlled by a foreign monopoly—but the investigation has already brought out that it is the American public and not the tire manufacturers that have been given the hot end of the poker.

"The big tire companies all show the greatest net profits for 1925 of any years in their history," Schallenberger added. "The Fisk company in 1925 more than doubled their previous profits; Goodrich netted fifteen million, Firestone reported earnings of \$13,000,000 or net earnings of 26 per cent on fifty millions of stock. United Rubber, the biggest of them all, shows earnings of 25 per cent.

"There is about ten pounds of crude rubber in the average standard tire, according to testimony before the committee. The British control has advanced the average price of that rubber fifty cents a pound for this date. That accounts for five dollars of the advance in the cost of making the tire, but a 33 by 6 Goodrich balloon tire and tube that cost \$30 before the rubber advance now costs \$54 in the Washington market, or an advance to the American buyer of \$24.

"We have found out that the Englishman got the \$5, but who got the rest of the \$24? It seems to me that instead of investigating English rubber we had better get after the American rubber."

Thus we see the beginning of a merry little war starting in Washington. The democratic party will not allow the Coolidge administration to pose as the only friends of the automobile owners, for that would react on their political ambitions, so we see them (the democrats) advancing the ideas quoted above from Congressman Schallenberger's interview.

It will be worth while to watch for the next developments in this interesting controversy.